NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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CRITICISM
vs.
DICTATORSHIP
by
Dr. Edward Lodge Curran

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

AMERICANISM VERSUS RADICALISM
Hon. John J. O'Connor

SOCIAL SECURITY STILL A HOPE
James F. Edwards

A PATTERN FOR REVOLUTION
Jennings C. Wise

THE WEEK IN THE NEWS

CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

VOL. 2A NO. 11

FIRST on the "black list" of the Communists in America, and "Public Enemy No. 1" on President Roosevelt's private "purge," Congressman O'Connor is under fire not for his voting record, which is pro-New Deal, but because he dares to disagree with the pet Brain Trusters of the moment, Tommy Corcoran and Ben Cohen. (See Page 3). O'Connor's record of party regularity has won him the support of National Chairman James A. Farley, himself a member of the President's Cabinet.

HARRIS & EWING

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, New Deal *Heckler*

Social Justice

SEPTEMBER 12, 1938

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John J. O'Connor
Member of Congress

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Vol. 2A No. 11

Father Coughlin Replies:

During the question and answer period at recent Sunday afternoon services at the Shrine of the Little Flower, many inquiries have been submitted to Father Coughlin which there was not always time to answer. It was promised that these would be answered from time to time in SOCIAL JUSTICE. The "Question and Answer" *column was formerly a popular feature in the early days of this paper; if enough questions are submitted by readers, and enough interest indicated, this department will be resumed.*

—EDITOR.

Are you going to help Homer Martin build up the U.A.W.?

Yes.

In your opinion is Martin the right man for the job?

In my opinion he is the very man; furthermore, he is the choice of the membership of the U.A.W. for the position, having been duly elected to his post of international president, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the union.

Is the C.I.O. an Industrial Union?

No. It is simply a self-appointed "Committee for Industrial Organization." It has no corporate identity; no constitution; and it never held an election. It is a "dictatorship" over labor; it does not follow the American plan of democracy.

Why are you opposed to the C.I.O.?

I am not opposed to the C.I.O., but to its method. If John L. Lewis will call a convention of the C.I.O. unions, and the delegates will adopt a constitution and elect international officers; and purge the leadership of Communists—as Homer Martin is doing with the U.A.W.—I will become its strongest supporter.

Would not a housewives' union be of some benefit because they represent the greater part of the buying public?

It would be an excellent idea!

If wages are increased will not prices be correspondingly increased and therefore ultimately no increase in the "real" wages of the working man?

That is precisely the principle of social justice which declares for an annual living wage, that will remain a living wage; in other words, there must be a regulation of the purchasing power of the dollar, controlled by Government according to the powers granted to Congress under the Constitution, but not now exercised by Congress.

Why are most newspapers opposed to unionization?

It is my observation that their opposition is less to the principle of organization for labor than to irresponsible agitators who have seized the unions. The attitude of the press is often the result of sad personal experience; as in the case of the radical-dominated Newspaper Guild—in too many cases organized by outright Communists and led by the least representative workers in the newspaper craft. The typographical unions, pressmen and mechanical departments, are, for the most part, not opposed by most newspapers.

Are the newspapers giving a fair picture of Homer Martin in his controversy with John L. Lewis and the C.I.O.?

Unfortunately not. Some newspapers—mind you I say only some papers, not all—are now opposed to Martin and will later be equally opposed to Lewis in the selfish hope that all unionization might fail.

Why does not SOCIAL JUSTICE appoint men to organize the different unions?

Because that is not the American plan of life; that is not the job of SOCIAL JUSTICE, nor any other influence alien to labor. The workers themselves must do it. The American laboring man, if given the opportunity, is fully able to elect delegates from his own union to represent him in a duly constituted international labor body. SOCIAL JUSTICE will give every aid, and Father Coughlin will continue to lead and to teach, but the *action* must be taken by the workers themselves.

Was Homer Martin right in disposing of those "rebel" union officers?

The charges against the accused officers of the U.A.W. were heard by the executive board of the international union, in the manner providing for such a trial under the constitution of the union. The accused men were found guilty of the charges made against them at this hearing and suspended as officers and members in the automobile workers' union. This procedure at every step was in accordance with the democratic process set up by the U.A.W. membership of its own choosing. In brief, the American laboring men in the United Automobile Workers voted to throw out un-American and Communistic agitators who were working for alien objectives and not the welfare of the automobile worker.

Will Martin's action stand?

President Martin was supported by his executive board, and one local union after another throughout the entire U.A.W. membership is giving him its vote of confidence and approval.

Will the Ford Motor Company ever be unionized?

Eventually. Craft members at the Ford plant, in many departments, are already members of the trade union for their craft. The irresponsible, not to say outright Communistic leadership, of the C.I.O. organization in the neighborhood of the Ford factory has, more than any antecedent attitude of the owners, prevented earlier negotiations. Mr. Ford has frequently stated his views that both management and labor unions were being controlled and exploited by the same alien and un-American interests. He has fought both of these alien controls, preferring to deal directly with his own employes so long as the C.I.O. continued its record of unauthorized strikes stirred up by Reds in the leadership of its automobile unions. If the house cleaning instituted by President Martin and his executive board is supported by the membership and continues through the still Red locals of the C.I.O., the union story at the huge Ford industry might become completely different.

Is Father Coughlin connected with the U.A.W.A.?

Not at all. Before many of its present officers became vocal in the labor movement, Father Coughlin was urging the organization of a vertical or industrial union in the automobile industry. With the founders of the U.A.W., Father Coughlin was co-operatively active. He has always been the friend and champion of organized labor; never more so than in the past few weeks when he has backed Mr. Martin and his board in the U.A.W. clean-up and urged the rest of the C.I.O. to follow their example.

Coming . . .

Mr. Robert H. Hemphill, whose financial articles are a regular feature in SOCIAL JUSTICE, ranks along with the first five in any listing of international monetary authorities. Responsive to the requests of many readers for biographical information on his background and experience, Mr. Hemphill in next week's article, "Banking is a Racket," reveals how his failure as a prosperous busines man set him upon a study of the banking "racket" and made of him a zealous crusader for monetary reform.

CRITICISM versus DICTATORSHIP

By Edward Lodge Curran, Ph.D.

Despite a New Deal Voting Record That Is 99.4% Pure, and Bearing Service Scars From House Battles for the Administration, Congressman John J. O'Connor Now Tops the President's "Purge" List — Simply Because, in a Democracy, He Has Dared to Criticize the Methods of the Administration.

THERE have always been several official political committees emanating from Washington with which we have always been acquainted. There is the Republican Committee of Congressmen interested in securing the election or re-election of Republican Members of the House of Representatives. There is the Democratic Committee of Congressmen interested in securing the election or re-election of Democratic Members of the House of Representatives.

Now we have a newer political committee in the field and, of course, in the White House. It is an "Executive-Congressional Committee" interested in the election and re-election of only such Democratic Congressmen as will withhold their criticism of the President and his policies during the remaining years of the Roosevelt famine.

It is no longer enough for the deserving Democrat to be loyal to the President and his principles. He must likewise be loyal to every Presidential whim and every Presidential policy. He must barter his right to criticize methods. He must bow down in political adoration before the Buddhist twins — Corcoran and Cohen — who play the vaudevillian roles of Weber and Fields in the Washington Merry-go-round.

This Executive-Congressional Committee is a one man committee. It was appointed by one man. It consists of one man. The appointer and the appointee is no other than the President of the United States himself!

The President does not believe that the electorate of this country is literate. Therefore, he must go abroad to attack those who disagree with his policies, and to ask the electorate of certain states to elect rubber-stamp Senators and Congressmen who will be his voting proxies in all matters affecting the welfare of this nation.

The President does not believe that the electorate of New York City can read and understand even an editorial written by the *New York Evening Post*. Therefore, he must read it to the gentlemen present at his press conference and adopt it as his own vindictive attitude towards the re-election of Congressman John J. O'Connor from the sixteenth Congressional district of New York City.

How has Congressman John J. O'Connor incurred the President's disfavor?

Does Congressman O'Connor agree with the President's desire to restore prosperity for all in the United States? He does.

Does Congressman O'Connor agree with the necessity of social security? He does.

Has Congressman O'Connor voted against a single relief bill proposed and passed by the American Congress since 1933? He has not.

Does Congressman O'Connor believe that it is the Government's duty to feed and clothe the citizens of this country until such time as private industry can give decent jobs at living annual wages to American workingmen? He most certainly does.

Has Congressman O'Connor supported every bit of legislation leading to the creation of the W.P.A., the P.W.A., and all other governmental agencies attempting to guarantee our citizens the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? He has.

Then, once again, why has Congressman O'Connor incurred the President's wrath to such a degree that the President openly espouses the candidacy of James H. Fay, who fought Congressman O'Connor in 1934 because Congressman O'Connor supported the President's Economy Bill of 1933?

Does the President desire the political death of Congressman O'Connor because the Congressman believes that private industry should be encouraged at the earliest possible opportunity to increase the number of employes on their payroll?

Is the President opposed to Congressman O'Connor's attitude that governmental subsidies for relief and public works are only makeshifts and emergency measures to take care of our American citizens through the stress and strain of economic depression?

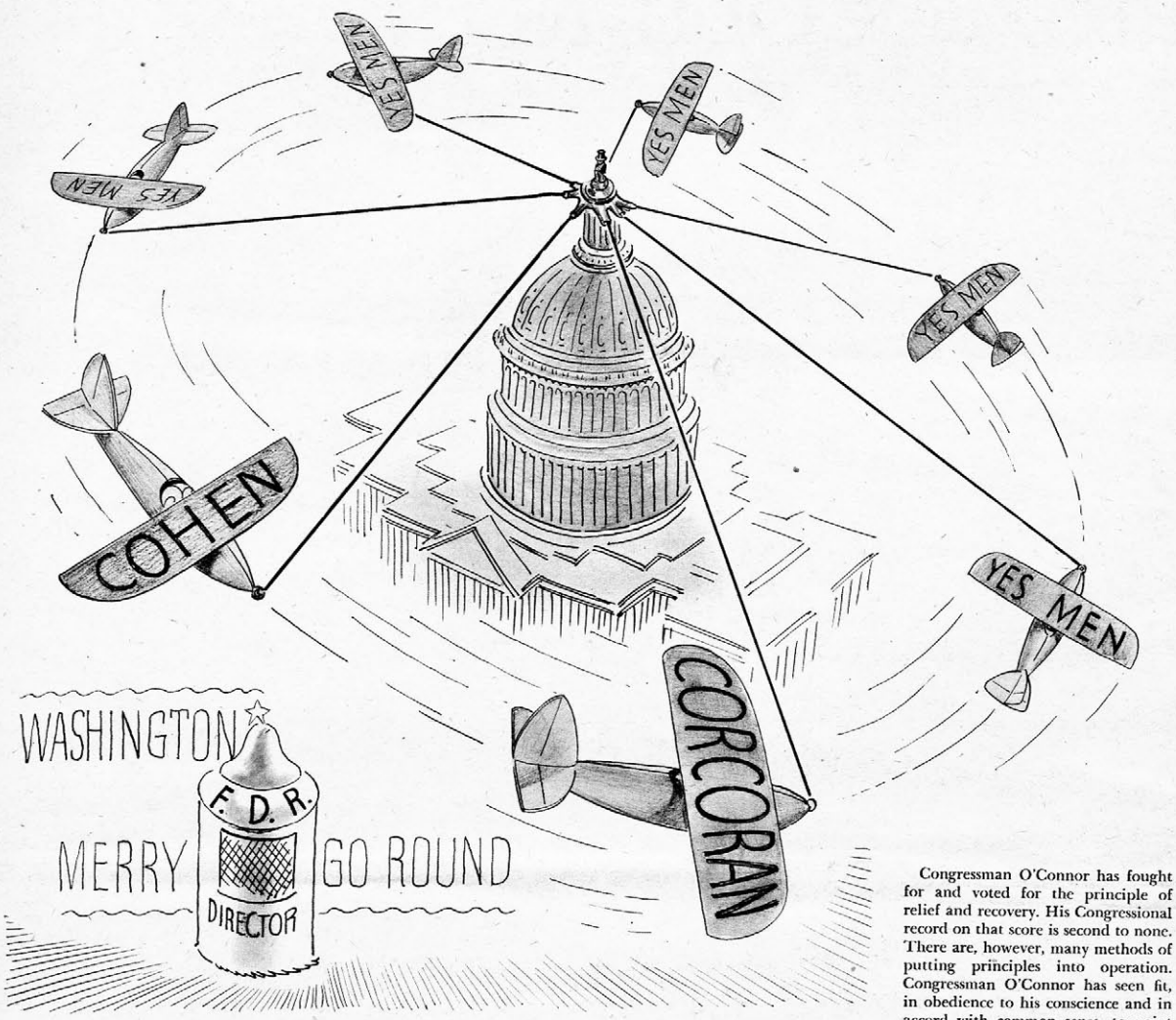
Is the President opposed to Congressman O'Connor because the Congressman, while supporting every bit of relief legislation, still holds fast to the American tradition of private enterprise and legitimate profits?

Is the President opposed to Congressman O'Connor because the Congressman has no use for pagan collectivism and political dictatorships?

Or was it the following statement, made by Congressman O'Connor in the House of Representatives on June 16, 1938, which caused the President to espouse the cause of James H. Fay, who would have opposed the President's Economy Bill of 1933 had he then been a member of the House of Representatives?

"Whenever," Congressman O'Connor said on June 16, 1938, "I have to

INTERNATIONAL NEWS



make a choice between the fortunes of my political party and the interests of my native country there is only one path I can follow—that road along which my country must travel—and *no threat of 'purge' or reprisal, from whatever source it may come, will swerve me from my fixed purpose to serve my country first."*

Surely the President, or the "Executive-Congressional Committee for the Election of Cringing Congressmen," cannot be at variance with these statements of Congressman O'Connor.

Surely the President does not contemplate the overthrow of our American system of private enterprise and legitimate profits.

Surely the President wishes private industry to expand, to increase its roster of employes and to pay all employes a living annual wage.

Surely the President wishes to increase the purchasing power of this country by encouraging industry to make profits, to distribute profits, and to reserve some percentage of profit for future expansion and against future losses.

Surely the President cannot be opposed to Congressman O'Connor because the Congressman supported the President's Economy Bill of 1933, to which the President's present candidate, James H. Fay, then objected and then made the keynote of his campaign against John J. O'Connor in 1934. It was James H. Fay and not John J. O'Connor, who in the words of the President, tried to "pickle New Deal legislation" in the very beginning of the New Deal.

Surely the President cannot be opposed to Congressman O'Connor because the Congressman has voted for every Relief Bill and for every major bit of New Deal legislation except the President's Reorganization Bill.

Even the President has admitted that opposition to one of his measures does not render a Congressman amenable to presidential purge.

Congressman O'Connor opposed the President's Reorganization Bill, together with scores of other Democratic Congressmen, against whom the President has not raised his voice, on the principle that the bill as then constructed was the first bid of the Executive Department towards a mild dictatorship. That is reason enough for any Congressman to oppose any bill before the consideration of the United States Congress.

Congressman O'Connor has not stated his opposition to every form of reorganization in the Executive department of Washington. He was opposed to a particular bill for a particular reason. Surely the President does not believe that the particular bill sponsored by the President is infallible, and that no other bill for purposes of reorganization is worthy of consideration.

In opposing the President's Reorganization Bill Congressman O'Connor was following the dictates of his conscience and the wishes of his constituency. The Congressman had witnessed the withdrawal from Congress and the surrender by Congress of too many of its inherent Congressional rights and powers. He was voting as an American on an issue over which the Congressional members of his own party were divided.

The President, we trust, does not mean to assert that the consciences of all Democratic Congressmen belong to him.

Then, why, oh why, has the President recently condemned Congressman O'Connor and asked for his defeat in the sixteenth Congressional District of New York City?

Why, oh why, has the President given his favor to Congressman O'Connor's opponent when that opponent's nomination in the primaries proceeded from the offices of the Fusion-American Labor Party – Republican endorsed – "Any-old-party-except-the-Democratic-Party" Mayor of the City of New York?

The answer is simple and terrifying. Congressman O'Connor has supported the New Deal in every bit of New Deal legislation except one. Congressman O'Connor has voted for every bit of relief legislation without exception. *But* Congressman O'Connor *has dared to criticize some of the activities of the governmental agencies, for the establishment of which he voted.*

Congressman O'Connor has fought for and voted for the principle of relief and recovery. His Congressional record on that score is second to none. There are, however, many methods of putting principles into operation. Congressman O'Connor has seen fit, in obedience to his conscience and in accord with common sense, to point out the deficiencies in some of the methods devised by over-inflated brain trusters for the realization of those principles.

For exercising the democratic right of criticism and for defending the democratic right of criticism—for that and for that alone — the President of the United States calls for the political death of Congressman O'Connor in the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York City.

If Congressman O'Connor is to be defeated for exercising the democratic principle of criticizing the operations of government, then the cause of democracy, and not Congressman O'Connor, will become politically dead in the Sixteenth Congressional District and throughout the nation.

If the President of the United States can set himself up as a One-Man-Political-Inquisition and defeat a Congressman who has been the friend of the poor and the under-privileged for the past sixteen years in Congress, and who has supported every bit of New Deal legislation contributing to the alleviation of the poor and to the process of economic recovery, then the President is not merely becoming —he is already a political dictator who cloaks the voice of a dictator with democratic honey.

By his attitude towards Congressman O'Connor the President of the United States would carve the following inscription over the doors of Congress:

"Leave freedom of criticism behind all ye who enter here."

PROTOCOLS NO. 13 and 14

Introduction

WHEN the original Protocols were written the dissemination of information was confined chiefly to the press, the telephone and the telegraph. At that time the invention of the radio had not been completed. Consequently, the unknown author or authors of the Protocols entertained the ideas of controlling information, of disseminating propaganda, of infiltrating the minds of the populace with error, chiefly through the instrumentality of the printed page.

Towards the close of last century, the printed page, particularly that of newspapers, became dependent upon the good will or ill will of those who controlled advertising. Insofar as it was not profitable to print newspapers except the publisher enjoyed the sound backing of advertisers, it became essential for newspapers to convey only such information to readers as was indirectly profitable to the advertisers. In other words, a subtle censorship arose which demanded either the omission of news hostile to the advertiser, or else the printing of such news in such a colored fashion that the reading of it would not militate against the advertiser.

In other words, it became more and more apparent that the advertiser controlled the news and controlled the contents of newspapers.

Gradually, the advertiser, who originally was a small merchant or manufacturer, became identified with the monopolist. This came about because, little by little, the small business man was forced out of business by his more powerful competitor; the wealth of the nation rapidly was being concentrated in the hands of a few. It was these few who controlled the poor man's university—the newspaper.

To cite one instance of the operation of the above developments, it was disclosed officially in Congress not so long ago that one banking firm either owned or controlled directly or indirectly $40-billion worth of American enterprise. The advertising emanating from these enterprises—steel, motors, textiles, banking, commerce—was tremendous. No newspaper desiring to remain in business at a profit for itself could take sides against this concentrator of wealth.

In our day, they who control money can not only control advertising and propaganda but also control the very thoughts, suggestions, propaganda and ideas which are turned out for the reading public.

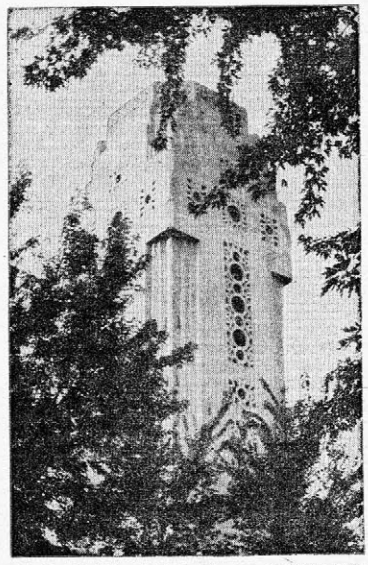
But in our day the radio has also entered into this field. Let me tell you my personal experience. Two years ago I approached the Columbia Broadcasting System, which is controlled by the Jewish gentleman, William Paley. I sought to rent time to carry on the radio work in which I was engaged. The officers of the Columbia Broadcasting System refused to rent me time on the basis that they had decided not to accept any contracts for religious broadcasting.

Latterly, it was pointed out to these gentlemen that Social Justice Publishing Corporation desired to rent time. This request was refused because the contents of our broadcasts would be controversial.

I wonder if the *Saturday Evening Post, Colliers* or *Time* magazine had requested the rental of time, what would be the answer to these corporations?

The subterfuge that the contents of our program would be controversial is ridiculous when one stops to realize that the salacious songs and the filthy innuendos which certain comedians broadcast over commercial programs are highly controversial to persons with a more refined sense of morality than is possessed by these comedians.

WITHIN the last two months I approached the National Broadcasting Company, whose destinies are controlled chiefly by Mr. Saranoff, another Jewish gentleman. The same answer was given to me which I had received from one of



FROM THE TOWER

the minor officers of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

On the same day I approached the Mutual Broadcasting Company, whose key station is WOR of Newark, New Jersey and is owned by Mr. Strauss—the same Strauss who owns Macy and Company of New York. The agent of this Jewish gentleman—a Catholic—gave me the same answer as was received from the National Broadcastitng Company although, in both instances, I asked to rent time as a representative of the Social Justice Publishing Corporation.

These gentlemen have taken it upon themselves to define legally and authoritatively the meaning of the word, "controversy," despite the fact that the Social Justice Publishing Corporation is depending for its life upon circulation, which can be gained only through advertising.

Although the United States Post Office accepts SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine in the mails; although the United States Post Office has granted to the Social Justice Publishing Corporation the privileges of second class mailing, these three broadcasting chains have taken it upon themselves to interfere in our trade and commerce although they themselves are engaged in inter-state commerce.

In other words, the control of the three American broadcasting chains, now in the hands of Jewish gentlemen, do not care to rent time to the Social Justice Publishing Corporation, which is chiefly engaged in combating Communism. At the same time, these three corporations—the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting Company, controlled by Jews—are doing little or nothing to militate against Communism although they feed the people the propaganda of "bread and circuses"—the "panem et circensus" which the Roman Caesars fed to placate the destitute mob of exploited citizens in order to pacify them.

Meanwhile, although odd hours or portions of hours are contributed by these broadcasting systems for religious purposes, nevertheless no religious program or no anti-Communist program has carried on against the money changers who brought about the exploitation of the people and the Marxians who wish to throw the people from the frying pan into the fire of Communism as constantly as had the program which emanated from Royal Oak, Michigan for the past 13 years.

Apart from all these things, let us print the 13th and 14th Protocols:

PROTOCOL No. 13

"The need for daily bread forces the goyim to keep silence and be our humble servants. Agents taken on to our press from among the goyim will at our orders discuss anything which it is inconvenient for us to issue directly in official documents, and we meanwhile, quietly amid the din of the discussion so raised, shall simply take and carry through such measures as we wish and then offer them to the public as an accomplished fact. No one will dare to demand the abrogation of a matter once settled, all the more so as it will be represented as an improvement. And immediately the press will distract the current of thought towards new questions (have we not trained people always to be seeking something new?) Into the discussion of these new questions will throw themselves those of the brainless dispensers of fortunes who are not able even now to understand that they have not the remotest conception about the matters which they undertake to discuss. Questions of the political are unattainable for any save those who have guided it already for many ages, the creators.

"From all this you will see that in securing the opinion of the mob we are only facilitating the working of our machinery, and you may remark that it is not for actions but for words issued by us on this or that question that we seem to seek approval. We are constantly making public declaration that we are guided in all our undertakings by the hope, joined to the conviction, that we are serving the common weal.

"In order to distract people who may be too troublesome from discussions of questions of the political we are now putting forward what we allege to be new questions of the political, namely, questions of industry. In this sphere let them discuss themselves silly! The masses are agreed to remain inactive, to take a rest from what they suppose to be political activity (which we trained them to in order to use them as a means of combating the goy governments) only on condition of being found new employments, in which we are prescribing them something that looks like the same political object.

"In order that the masses themselves may not guess what they are about we further distract them with amusements, games, pastimes, passions, people's palaces . . . Soon we shall begin through the press to propose competitions in art, in sport of all kinds: these interests will finally distract their minds from questions in which we should find ourselves compelled to oppose them. Growing more and more disaccustomed to reflect and form any opinions of their own, people will begin to talk in the same tone as we, because we alone shall be offering them new directions for thought . . . of course *through such persons as will not be suspected of solidarity with us.*

"The part played by the liberals, utopian dreamers, will be finally played out when our government is acknowledged. Till such time they will continue to do us good service. Therefore, we shall continue to direct their minds to all sorts of vain conceptions of fantastic theories, new and apparently progressive: for have we not with complete success turned the brainless heads of the goyim with progress, till there is not among the goyim one mind able to perceive that under this word lies a departure from truth in all cases where it is not a question of material inventions, for truth is one, and in it there is no place for progress. Progress, like a fallacious idea, serves to obscure truth so that none may know it except us, the Chosen of God, its guardians.

"When we come into our kingdom our orators will expound great problems which have turned humanity upside down in order to bring it at the end under our beneficient rule.

"Who will ever suspect then that *all these peoples were stage-managed by us according to*

(Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Senator Minton and the Press

SENATOR Sherman D. Minton drew a great deal of attention to himself last spring with his proproposed "gag" bill for the newspapers of this country.

Senator Minton spoke before the American Press Society in New York recently and explained his motive in presenting this bill for Senate consideration.

From the transcript of his remarks one gains a sidelight on the nature of this peculiar individual who occupies one of Indiana's two Senate seats. Consider this excerpt:

". . . I learned from the great newspaper publishers that they claimed the Constitutional right to deliberately lie, and that you cannot run a newspaper without lying deliberately."

That is a rash and untrue statement. It is the statement of a mind trained in the political school of evasion and deceit, where courses are offered in smearing opponents, camouflaging issues, and hoodwinking the voters. It is, indeed, the statement of an embittered extremist.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune,* one of the organs Senator Minton wished especially to intimidate, spoke his mind about the Indiana Senator. He charged that Minton was linked in an unholy alliance with the Indiana Democratic machine, and had shady dealings with the late desperado John Dillinger. He charged, furthermore, that Minton's entire wrath with the press was personal: Minton hated the press, because the press exposed Minton.

Whatever the precise truth of the McCormick charges, the fact remains that Minton represents a most abhorrent type of politician—a special pleader kept in power through a slavish devotion to two political machines: that of the New Deal, and that of the party in the Hoosier State.

Meanwhile, *Newsdom,* a press trade paper, gives what appears to be the true analysis of just what is wrong with the Fourth Estate: "Looking at the press from as objective a stand as one humanly can do, it must be admitted that the fault with the press lies not so much with individuals as with the extent of their holdings. The press has become an integral part of big business. Newspapers today are extremely big properties which are beholden to powerful financial groups. Their notes and mortgages are in the hands of the bankers. They must play the game of the bankers or face suspension. They are entirely too unwieldly to permit any degree of freedom. They are topheavy with bigwigs . . ."

Thus to reform the press, all that is needed is to apply the same reform required by industry and commerce: financial reform at the top.

But Senator Minton and his kind are not interested in that kind of reform. It is too thorogoing to permit immediate capitalization.

P. W. A. Grant Spurned

IN AN era of political patronage and municipal mendicancy, the refusal of a Federal money grant by any city rates as "news."

Recent dispatches carry the information that the city council of Cumberland, Maryland, has turned down a P.W.A. grant of $113,000 toward a proposed $250,000 addition to the city's Memorial Hospital. The city earlier had accepted the grant. It was explained that the project was not abandoned but would proceed with local financing.

Said City Commissioner Harry Irvine, according to the newspaper dispatch:

"I am fed up on W.P.A. and P.W.A., and favor going ahead on any projects which are necessary with our own money. The Federal Government is building up a giant political machine and is using strong arm methods on municipalities to have them accept grants."

We would not want to spoil the story by going into any details about Federal and local wage scales, but the spirit of the Maryland city's reply suggests an "autonomy" that is all but gone from our American hinterland.

An older generation remembers a voluntary confederation of free States extremely jealous of their independence and loudly resentful of any Federal interference in their affairs. As more and more American communities feel that they cannot carry the load of their own expense, they throw themselves upon State and Federal resources for relief. The fact that this aid is, for the most part, loans which, together with interest, must be repaid by taxation, appears to be lost sight of.

Also, as the States depend upon the Federal Government for direct relief they inevitably surrender up their prized independence, so that the nation need not be surprised if State lines are some day abolished as the whole country comes to depend more and more upon a single sovereign will of the Federal Administration.

Church Press On Jews

WHILE the *Observer,* official newspaper of the diocese of Rockford, Illinois, completely misunderstands the motives of SOCIAL JUSTICE in exposing the reputed "Protocols of Zion," its own comment is so parallel with what this National Weekly has said repeatedly that we quote the *Observer*:

"Intolerence and name calling are bad no matter who indulges in them. This paper (the *Observer*) has repeatedly championed the cause of oppressed Jews, victims of bigots.

"Unfortunately, however, many articulate leaders of American Jewry are not so concerned with the defense of the rights of persecuted Catholics and other Christians. Catholics in Spain have suffered and are suffering a persecution which makes the Nazi repression of the Jews in Germany look like a pillow fight in a girls' boarding school. Not a Catholic church is open in all Leftist Spain; thousands of Catholic priests and religious and lay people have been put to death. In this struggle all too many Jews are on the side of the oppressor. Thus the Reform Rabbis, meeting at Columbus, Ohio, May 3, 1937, and the Conservative Rabbis, meeting in New York June 8, of the same year, pledged their sympathy and support to the Spanish 'Loyalists' with never a word of condemnation of the bloody religious persecution carried on by these same 'Loyalists.'

"Crazy forgeries like the Protocols will not in the long run hurt the Jews. But friends of the Jews are puzzled and hurt by this Rabbinical affection for the sadistic murderers of Red Spain. We feel it our duty to expose again the forgery of the Protocols. We also feel it our duty to inform the mass of the Jewish people of the dangerous paths charted by their alleged leaders."

From the Tower

(Continued from Page 5)

a political plan which no one has so much as guessed at in the course of many centuries?"

PROTOCOL No. 14

"When we come into our kingdom it will be undesirable for us that there should exist any other religion than ours of the One God with whom our destiny is bound up by our position as the Chosen People and through whom our same destiny is united with the destinies of the world. We must therefore sweep away all other forms of belief. If this gives birth to the atheists whom we see today, it will not, being a transitional stage, interfere with our views, but will serve as a warning for those generations which will hearken to our preaching of the religion of Moses, that, by its stable and thoroughly elaborated system has brought all the peoples of the world into subjection to us. Therein we shall emphasize its mystical right, on which, as we shall say, all its educative power is based . . . Then at every possible opportunity we shall publish articles in which we shall make comparisons between our beneficient rule and those of past ages. The blessings of tranquility, though it be a tranquility forcibly brought about by centuries of agitation, will throw into higher relief the benefits to which we shall point. The errors of the goyim governments will be depicted by us in the most vivid hues. We shall implant such an abhorrence of them *that the peoples will prefer tranquility in a state of serfdom to those rights of vaunted freedom which have tortured humanity and exhausted the very sources of human existence,* sources which have been exploited by a mob of rascally adventurers who know not what they do . . . Useless changes of forms of government to which we instigated the goyim when we were undermining their state structures, will have so wearied the peoples by that time that they will prefer to suffer anything under us rather than run the risk of enduring again all the agitations and miseries they have gone through.

"At the same time we shall not omit to emphasize the historical mistakes of the goy governments which have tormented humanity for so many centuries by their lack of understanding of everything that constitutes the true good of humanity in their chase after fantastic schemes of social blessings, and have never noticed that these schemes kept on producing a worse and never a better state of the universal relations which are the basis of human life . . .

"The whole force of our principles and methods will lie in the fact that we shall present them and expound them as a splendid contrast to the dead and decomposed old order of things in social life.

"Our philosophers will discuss all the shortcomings of the various beliefs of the goyim, *but no one will ever bring under discussion our faith from its true point of view since this will be fully learned by none save ours, who will never dare to betray its secrets.*

"In countries known as progressive and enlightened *we have created a senseless, filthy, abominable literature.* For some time after our entrance to power we shall continue to encourage its existence in order to provide a telling relief by contrast to the speeches, party programme, which will be distributed from exalted quarters of ours . . . Our wise men, trained to become leaders of the goyim, will compose speeches, projects, memoirs, articles, which will be used by us to influence the minds of the goyim, directing them towards such understanding and forms of knowledge as have been determined by us."

Father Coughlin

The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Purge Blows Up; New One Planned

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's purge of primary candidates quavered and shook this week as it absorbed the heavy punches of defeat in South Carolina and California, but already a new and more effective purge movement was underway in Washington.

Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, of South Carolina, and Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, of California, teamed up last week to demonstrate that the Roosevelt magic is losing its potency, and that the harvest moon smile of the President no longer means election.

Senator Smith, foe of much of the New Deal and object of a particularly bitter purge effort on the part of the President, swept to victory by a margin greater than that he scored in 1932, assuring the addition of at least six more years to his string of 30 years service in the upper house.

Senator McAdoo, who received the usual "my old friend" greeting and laudation by Mr. Roosevelt, suffered a humiliating defeat in the California contest. He was beaten by Democrat Sheridan Downey, who ran 120,000 votes ahead.

The victory in South Carolina, and the defeat in California have sidelights that reflect on the stupidity of the President's intervention in state elections. Senator Smith has kept himself in the forefront of the southern Senate block by a straightaway program of 20 cent cotton and a tariff for revenue solely. He has spent his best oratorical efforts defending the supremacy of the whites, and the virtue of the women of the south. He is not a great statesman. He should have been easy to beat under ordinary circumstances. His victory is a direct slap at the President's purge.

In California, McAdoo's name means much more, as it does in the national scene. Long a figure of national prominence in affairs of the Democratic party, McAdoo served ably under President Wilson; arranged the nomination of John W. Davis in 1924 and became a New Dealer under President Roosevelt. He lost to a man whose trump card was his endorsement of California's proposed "$30 every Thursday" pension plan for the aged.

Had the President not interfered in these states, the results might have been different, and he might have witnessed the success of the candidates he cherished. The results point to the unmistakable fact the people will tolerate no interference from Federal sources in matters removed from the Federal circle of influence.

Meanwhile the Corcoran-Cohen-Hopkins trio whispered of a new, wider and more effective purge effort. This stroke, it is indicated, will be directed at Federal employes in patronage jobs, who are accused of "biting the hand that feeds them." They will be tested for political loyalty, and if they do not bow and scrape properly, will be thrown out summarily.

Henceforth, under the new purge, every candidate for a Federal job will be examined carefully as to his attitude toward the White House. If the attitude fails to square with Roosevelt requisites, the applicant will be rejected without ceremony.

SENATOR CARTER GLASS, the Virginian whose fire is not diminishing with advancing age. In retaliation against Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, who called him a hypocrite, Glass retorted that Ickes was "A blackguard and a liar."

This system, it will be observed, steals the patronage plums from the individual Senators and Representatives, and piles them in the White House hallway to be distributed by one man only—President Roosevelt, whose regime is the nearest approach to dictatorship America has ever known.

Ahead of this latest purge is the ultimate goal—1940. What it means to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cohen not longer is a matter of idle speculation.

Farley and President, Friends or Enemies?

With Postmaster General James A. Farley in an excellent position to crow loudly to the President, "I told you so," after the outcome of the latest purge primaries, reports persisted that the Chief Executive and his first lieutenant have had a break-up.

Although Mr. Roosevelt denied it publicly, the facts in the case are such that if Farley has not already broken, the break-up will come soon. He no longer is the political field strategist. The Cohen-Corcoran-Hopkins team now handles all details. Farley is heart and soul against the purge. He backs such old-line Democrats as Jack Garner, John J. O'Connor and Burton K. Wheeler.

If there has not already been a rift in Farley-Roosevelt relations, it is a surprise. If there is not a complete, public disavowal of the old partnership in the future, it will be a miracle.

Hot Words Between Glass and Ickes

A prime mover in New Deal political policies, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has had much to do with who was to be purged, when, how, and by whom. Significant then is his attack on veteran Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

In Tacoma, Wash., returning from an Alaskan trip, Ickes reached into the blue and delivered a vicious attack on Glass, whom he charged with being among the "political hypocrites who bite the hand that feeds them," accusing him of being a beggar for P.W.A. grants.

In his home state Glass flashed back an immediate reply, in temper greater than the Ickes' outburst. "Secretary Ickes has become a confirmed blackguard," he said, "saturated with hate for every member of Congress who voted against spendthrift policies of the New Deal and against projecting the government into every conceivable species of business! His statement concerning me is simply a wanton falsehood. I doubt if there is a member of Congress who has had less than I to do with so-called government grants . . ."

Browder is for Roosevelt

Because in many ways it shapes up as the road to fulfillment of the Communist plan, the Communist Party has gone full length for the New Deal. Although this support is in no way mutual, the Communists are most ready to endorse Mr. Roosevelt and all his works.

Speaking in Oakland, Calif., Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate in 1936, assured his listeners that he is completely in accord with the President and his views. "President Roosevelt cannot repudiate our support without repudiating Democracy itself," Browder said.

But the President has repudiated this support, although he has done nothing to change the conditions that the Communists applaud. In Fireside Chat No. 13, delivered June 24, the President said:

"We believe that we can solve our problems through continuing effort, through democratic processes instead of Fascism or Communism." And if the President will dedicate himself to carrying out that belief, he will be performing a worthy service to the nation.

LABOR

No Peace for U.A.W. and C.I.O.

FIRST tremors in the eruption of the Committee for Industrial Organization were intensified this week as strife grew between the United Automobile Workers union, led by its President Homer Martin, and John L. Lewis, unelected head of the C.I.O.

Failing to effect a truce between the U.A.W. leadership and the Communist faction it succeeded in ousting from the union's ranks, Lewis went over the head of Martin, contrary to the constitution of the U.A.W., and asked officers and members of the locals to approve his "peace plan," so-called.

Lewis's defiance of the U.A.W.'s constitution and autonomy drew the fire of Martin, who told a Pontiac, Mich., audience of auto unionists: "Before John L. Lewis butts into our business, let him clean up the C.I.O. I'll never turn over the United Automobile Workers union to him. We have fought for too many years for an autonomous union to give it, to him now."

Martin, who has conferred with Father Coughlin, and has assured him that henceforth known Communists will be denied membership in the union they sought unsuccessfully to disrupt, found the Lewis plan for peace inacceptable. The plan called for the restoration of four expelled, and one suspended officer to their former positions, and the continuing of the status quo until the holding of a national convention in 1939. The officers were tried and found guilty of conspiring to gain control of the union, and of violating a harmony program designed to end factional strife within the union ranks.

Martin Holds 80 Per Cent

Martin adherents claim the aggressive U.A.W. leader enjoys the support of 80 per cent of the union's membership of more than 300,000. This figure is disputed by the "rebel" faction, principally on their strength in Detroit's West Side local, headed by Leftist Walter Reuther, Martin foe. This local has a membership of 30,000.

Throughout the struggle with the C.I.O., Martin has emphasized that the U.A.W. is in nowise controlled by the Lewis high council; the U.A.W. is autonomous, and is entirely independent of domination by any outside source. As if to accent the point, the union has withheld per capita dues which ordinarily would be forwarded to C.I.O. headquarters. This points to the fact that the U.A.W. may withdraw from the C.I.O., if Martin's demands that the industrial union system be "cleaned up." If he did withdraw, chances are good that the International Ladies' Garment Workers, headed by David Dubinsky, would withdraw with him, as would—in all likelihood—Francis Gorman and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The combined U.A.W., I.L.G.W. forces represent nearly half a million of the C.I.O.'s reputed 3-million membership. If these unions left, that disintegration of the C.I.O. would follow, is almost certain.

Dubinsky Seeks Peace

Dubinsky, meanwhile, long an advocate of peace between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O., was reported taking further steps to cure the quarrel that has split organized labor down the middle. In Atlantic City, N. J., where the A.F.L. executive council has been in session, A.F.L. President William Green declared and confirmed that further negotiations were under way to reopen peace conferences.

At the same time, in Washington, Dubinsky was reported pressing Lewis for a resumption of negotiations, a futile gesture as long as Lewis remains dictator of C.I.O. policy. Lewis has indicated he will discuss peace with the A.F.L. only under terms which will make him the dominant figure in both union systems.

Rail Strike Vote May Bring New Deal Control

By September 24, it is expected, the nation will know if there is to be a general railroad strike. For at that date results of a strike vote, ordered in Chicago by a conference of 18 Brotherhood officers, will have been tabulated.

If there is a strike, it is believed that the New Deal will seize the opportunity to take over the carriers and operate them under a system of government control.

The National Mediation Board has been active in seeking to bring about arbitration of the carriers' demand that rail labor accept a 15 per cent wage cut, and labor's rebuttal that no cut will be accepted. Rail officials have agreed to arbitration. Labor representatives have blocked it, charging that their right to collective bargaining is being denied them.

The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

The War Scare Is Easing Off

BEHIND all the grim war talk are some relieving flashes of humor and behind all the mystery lies, very often, the strangest simplicity.

For example, while foes of the Chamberlain regime in England were setting up a political war scare over Germany's huge September maneuvers, it was suddenly discovered that the Germans, instead of countering the scare, were actually helping it along. The effect was terrific — the "scarers" became scared and, passing the word along to "insiders" in America and England, they dumped their stocks and securities.

Chancellor Hitler and Schacht, his financial adviser, awaiting this very reaction, cashed in and German investors have acquired the dumped securities at bargain prices. And now, as SOCIAL JUSTICE made bold to comment last week, there doesn't seem to be any Czechoslovakia "invasion crisis" after all.

Of a piece with all this, were whisperings among the "experts" as Germany paraded her military might for the benefit of invited diplomats. Huge long range guns, unprecedented since the days of "Big Bertha" and the United States railway guns, rumbled along in a knockdown assembly each requiring a whole train of motor trucks. One mysterious tank-line machine threw the visiting experts into a huddle and rumors spread that it was part of a "mystery howitzer." Observed one expert, a bit closer to the German confidence, *"Perhaps it was a cement mixer!"*

The gold plated "kudos" for the neatest diplomatic trick of the week goes to the Hungarians. While the world watched to see if the Hapsburg relic would line up with the Berlin-Rome axis or with the "little entente," wily Hungary made very nice deals with both!

ENGLAND

Might of Britain Force for Peace

THE Czechoslovakian "crisis" eased measurably with Great Britain's implied warning to Germany against making war in the Balkans. "The word which was missing in the critical days of 1914 has been spoken," declared one Czech newspaper. "Twenty-four years ago the attitude of Great Britain toward continental conflict was unknown. Now there is clarity."

The "word" itself is mild enough, but it sufficed to allay the fears in Czechoslovakia, it seems. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a small Conservative rally at Lanark, Scotland, simply said:

"I repudiate altogether the outlook which is tempted to say that war is inevitable; as though certain countries were bound to be our enemies . . . The influence of Britain is constantly thrown on the side of peace . . .

"This very case of Czechoslovakia may be so critical for the future of Europe that it would be impossible to assume a limit to the disturbance that a conflict might involve, and everyone in every country who considers the consequences has to bear that in mind."

The German leaders and the German press understood that this was far from a declaration of "neutrality," although German militarists pointed out that the British were not bound to interfere if Czechoslovakia, instead of Germany, were the aggressor. Certain observers professed to see in this an encouragement to Marxist disturbers in Czechoslovakia to "start something" that would give Germany cause to act. This involvement, however, is far from the crisis stage which the world shuddered through a brief week ago.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is spending nearly $5-million a day on arms; one million alone for the air force. Five hundred thousand men are available for an immediate emergency, with a conscription of materials and men to go into effect in case of war.

On this preparedness, Sir John Simon observed:

"Our rearmament raises no distrust in other nations because all the world knows that our arms will never be used for any aggressive purpose and that Britain is making herself strong in order that she may be safe and may thus be a safe and effective friend of peace."

GERMANY

Germany in Midst of Her War Games

IN connection with the vast maneuvers of the German republic, a secret war council of all the chiefs of the nation's 18 army corps and their staffs was addressed by Chancellor Hitler in Berlin. Parking their cars in side streets to avoid alarming the civilian population, the military command gathered to hear a stern suggestion that they concentrate upon the immediate task at hand in the maneuvers and "leave interviews and comments on the political ramifications" to Herr Hitler and his appointed spokesmen.

As pointed out in this column last week, the immense concentration on military practice threatens Germany's economic plan with a labor shortage —at least for September. With 6-million unemployed already absorbed and only an estimated 37,000 employable persons in all Germany, 310,000 positions are going begging for lack of men.

There is no evidence that Germany wants to wreck this remarkable economic recovery by voluntarily turning her September war games into a real war. Even the war scare among the "democracies" will not force Germany into aggression, her leaders state.

SPAIN

Rebels Sink Loyalist Destroyer

A NAVAL engagement just off Gibraltar, with broadsides and land batteries taking part under the glare of searchlights, enlivened the Spanish war last week. Nationalist gunboats intercepted the Reds' destroyer "Jose Luis Diez" attempting a night run from the Havre shipyards to Valencia and in a two-hour running fight drove the craft into the Gibraltar basin in sinking condition. Of 32 killed and 14 wounded aboard the destroyer, 24 of the victims were reported to have been Nationalist prisoners captured when two trawlers were sunk by the repaired warship on her way back to Spain for service.

French automobile convoys have been warned that gasoline trucks running into Spain will be bombed by Nationalists. Border officials estimate that 100 tanks a day have entered Spain with official French permits, gasoline not having been regarded as war contraband heretofore.

American groups aiding Red Spain reported to the United States Department of State the collection of $1,478,916.79 in the 15 months since May, 1937. Of this amount $343,605 was retained in America for propaganda.

FRANCE

French Radicals Yield on Hours

RADICAL leftists in the French government, yielding on the 40-hour week —in order that "there may be no failure of national defense or plans for economic recovery"—eased the Daladier regime past another crisis. Spokesmen for labor, however, made it clear that the entire Popular Front would resent any evidence that the capitalists were trying to take advantage of the emergency for their profit.

Deputies were reported stirred by the premier's assertion that the "Reich army has him by the throat." Explaining his case to a meeting of 80 deputies of his own Radical Socialist party, the premier compared the situation in France with her 40-hour week to Germany's legal 48-hour week which, in emergency, can be lengthened to 58 hours in the public interest.

The 40-hour week has become a symbol for both the leftists and conservatives—valued less for its practical significance than because maintenance of the position of either side represents a technical victory. Big business conducts a vigorous campaign for repeal of the 40-hour week, not so much because it hampers trade revival, as because its revocation would constitute proof of a successful counter-attack on positions lost to labor in the Popular Front elections of 1936.

Similarly, the French Confederation of Labor—whose leader Leon Jouhaux, the "John Lewis of France," is now visiting in America — is fighting to maintain the 40-hour law for the sake of prestige. Privately, labor leaders will admit that the 40-hour week has not accomplished its principal purpose of eliminating unemployment. They feel, too, that any retreat in France would have a fateful effect in other countries. The leftist labor leaders regard France as a trail blazer, and believe that if the radicals can maintain their position their comrades in the United States, Great Britain and other lands would eventually win it too.

As Minister of Defense as well as Premier, Daladier has been able to point out the effects of the 40-hour week in industries working on France's rearmament program. Not only is the French rearmament lagging more than two months behind Germany, but the short work week imposed by the leftists is adding enormously to France's preparedness costs. Frenchmen, recalling the days of 1914, are still willing to put parriotism above their radical ideals for labor.

But woe to the regime that permits capital to claim this sacrifice as a victory for reaction! There'll be a blow-off in France that will overshadow the entire international picture if this is permitted to happen.

Extensive new surveys of the subterranean quarries under Paris, with a view to their utilization as commodious bomb proof shelters for the population in wartime, are about to be conducted. The plans of subterranean Paris were burned by the Communards in 1871, and much of the cavern areas remain mysterious and unexplored. Meantime, vast areas of the city have been built over these abandoned quarries.

There are four vast quarry areas which can be converted into bomb proof shelters, but they are at present inaccessible. Entrances are small and obscure, some of them being only ladder holes. Following the survey, the plans call for modernization, ventilation, lighting and sanitation, with the construction of accessible ramps.

Only a small part of the 1,904 acres of known quarries is occupied by the famous catacombs. In 1786, when the ancient and pestilential cemetery of the Innocents dating from the 12th century, was discontinued and converted into a central market, the skulls and bones were dumped into the old quarries. Similarly, as Paris developed, other old cemeteries were likewise taken over and their dead contributed to the bone pile which is now estimated to contain more than five million skulls.

JAPAN

"So What!" Reply of Japanese Again

THE Japanese answer to the American note of protest on the shooting down of a Chinese civilian passenger air liner is typical of the evasion practised by her military diplomats.

Japan says in effect: (A) The plane, technically unidentified since it had not filed its schedule with the Japanese military authorities, was forced down but not fired upon; (B) If it was fired upon, then it had not been identified as a non-combatant airplane at the time of the attack; (C) Maybe the liner was not a peace ship anyway.

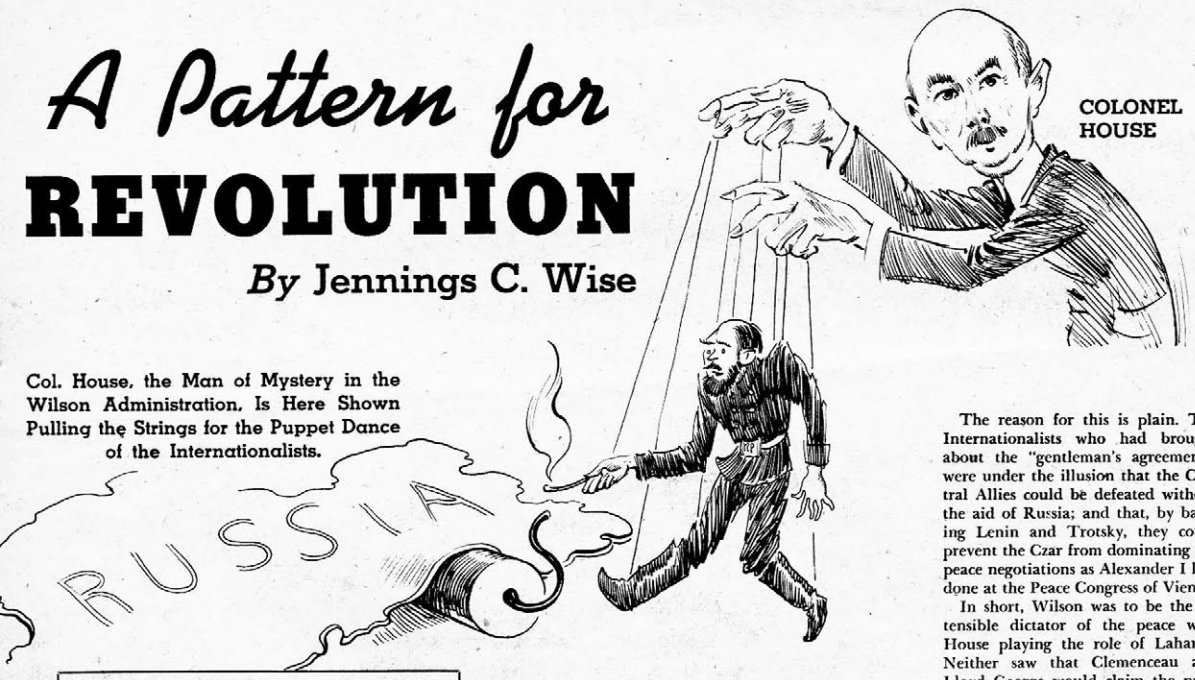
Bodies of civilian passengers removed from the wreckage were riddled with machine gun bullets. The incident is just another of the multiplying "affronts" to other powers in the course of Japan's undeclared war of conquest. The other powers must either stand for them, and save face by exchanging notes of protest and apology, or fight. Japan knows the world powers will not fight to prevent her having her way with China.

But Nature is fighting, alongside the brave Chinese defenders against the invading armies. Floods over vast areas of China are now followed by disease which, together with bitter guerilla attacks, is decimating the Japanese ranks. Malaria, dysentery and some cholera are attacking the Japanese soldiers, despite a thorough and costly program of precautionary science. Hospital ships are carrying thousands of sick soldiers back to Japan and immense emergency hospitals are being erected for the sick and wounded.

The strictest military censorship has been clamped down to prevent, if possible, any word of conditions getting to the outside world.

A Pattern for REVOLUTION

By Jennings C. Wise



Col. House, the Man of Mystery in the Wilson Administration, Is Here Shown Pulling the Strings for the Puppet Dance of the Internationalists.

In earlier instalments of these disclosures, Col. Wise has shown how the "anonymous" novel "Philip Dru" was pattern for much in the administration of Woodrow Wilson as well as the New Deal.

CHAPTER 3
Wilson and House "Take" Russia

With the highly industrialized capitalistic North and East contributing the bulk of the revenue derived from the Federal income tax, it was natural that the South and West should abandon their decentrist ideas and seek to impose more and more functions upon the Federal Government since countless benefits might be had in this way at the expense of others.

In vain the Republican party would shift to the old Democratic position. Following the adoption in February, 1913, of the sixteenth amendment providing the means for the upbuilding of an immense bureaucracy in Washington, the seventeenth amendment was adopted in May, 1913. Thus, the first steps in the consummation of the revolution were taken just as Wilson set out to execute the internal program of Philip Dru.

Having fathered the currency reforms with the aid of a group of international bankers, before long Col. House began to put forth other measures adopted by the fictional Philip Dru.

"Whatever Dru proposed has a way of coming true," complained Franklin K. Lane, the leading conservative in the Cabinet.

At last Bryan saw that House was making a figure-head of him, that he had merely been appointed Secretary of State so that he might be silenced. Thereupon, suspicious of House's purpose and associates, *Secretary Bryan compelled House to admit to the President's Cabinet the authorship of "Philip Dru."*

From then on, the "Great Commoner" who, in comparison with House, seems a mild conservative, demanded that the "evil sphinx" of the Administration, be dismissed from Wilson's councils. The result of the feud now begun was the eventual resignation of Bryan on the heels of John Basset Moore, Secretary Garrison, Breckenridge and other conservative leaders in the Administration. All those who did not subscribe to Philip Dru's internal program sooner or later would have to go their way!

From the first Col. House was in complete control of foreign relations. And the truth is, when Wilson sent him on his first mission as super-ambassador to deal with foreign potentates over Bryan's head, *he and House were already committed to the scheme of the Internationalists to overthrow the Russian autocracy.* This he actually discussed with the Kaiser!

Naturally, therefore, from the outbreak of the European war both Wilson and House were opposed to giving material aid to Russia, and both were determined not to let America be drawn into the war until the Czarist regime had fallen and the other belligerents were reduced to such dire straits that they would be compelled to join a League of Nations under the domination of Wilson.

Meantime Wilson was to appeal to all the peoples of the earth for a universal democratization and a League of Nations. Thus, in the aspect of Wilson's adviser, House was not only an emulator of Machiavelli, but, like Frankenstein, created out of his imagination a catastrophic monster. Unlike Frankenstein, however, he actually materialized his conception in the Russian Revolution.

"Wilson's mystery man," says one commentator, "showed way back in 1912, that he knew what was coming upon Russia. He was evidently aware that the Russian people were to be slaughtered in the worst spasm of cruelty the world has ever known, for we find him saying: 'Sometimes in his day dreams, Dru thought of Russia in its vastness, of the ignorance and hopeless outlook of the people, and wondered when her deliverance would come. There was, he knew, great work for someone to do in that despotic land'."

But Wilson and his super-ambassador did not advance the cause of peace. The code employed by them to keep their secrets from the Cabinet and Senate, was readily deciphered by every chancellery in Europe, where their purpose to disarm the belligerents and place them at the mercy of a league to enforce peace dominated by Wilson, was thoroughly understood from the first. Therefore all of the belligerents were thoroughly alarmed, and while toying with the American President in a way that would keep his good will, had no idea of accepting his proffered leadership.

On the other hand, the Russian mujik, the Turkish and Arabic felahin, the Chinese coolie had no more conception of democracy than the militarists of Europe. To them all alike, just as to the "Brain Trust" of the present administration, democracy meant license to despoil the propertied classes for the benefit of the mob.

In the *"Surrender of an Empire,"* N. H. Webster declared that Lincoln Steffens, an American editor of radical tendencies, accompanied Trotsky and the Bolshevik leaders when they were shipped across from New York in the Spring of 1917 to start the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, financed (ostensibly) by a group of New York bankers.

"They were arrested," says A. N. Field, the New Zealand statesman, "by the British naval authorities when the ship called in at Halifax, Nova Scotia, but were released and allowed to proceed under circumstances that have never been fully cleared up." (*"All These Things,"* Nelson, New Zealand, 1936, p. 149).

In the last statement Mr. Field is wrong. Trotsky himself has recorded that he was provided with an American passport. It is now known that the arrest was made at the instance of Sir William Wiseman, chief of the British Military Intelligence in the United States; *and that President Wilson demanded the release of these avowed revolutionists, who had hatched the Bolshevik plot in New York.*

The reason for this is plain. The Internationalists who had brought about the "gentleman's agreement," were under the illusion that the Central Allies could be defeated without the aid of Russia; and that, by backing Lenin and Trotsky, they could prevent the Czar from dominating the peace negotiations as Alexander I had done at the Peace Congress of Vienna.

In short, Wilson was to be the ostensible dictator of the peace with House playing the role of Laharpe. Neither saw that Clemenceau and Lloyd George would claim the parts of Talleyrand and Metternich. Accordingly, as the war drew to a close, House, emboldened by the success of the Internationalists and the Russian revolutionists, but aware of the increasing hostility of the Bryanites, the conservative Democrats, and the pacifists, decided that something was necessary to prepare for the leading role he was to play at the peace table.

Therefore, necessarily with the knowledge of Wilson, following the second anonymous edition of *"Philip Dru"* (1917), he caused to be published in 1918 over the name of a newspaper man, what appeared to be a biography of himself under the title of *"The Real Colonel House."* In this self-laudation, he was portrayed as a super-seer with only the most lofty humanitarian motives, inspired by an eager desire to assist his "idealistic" friend, the President. But for a moment he was reckless. In the book his purpose to transform the Democratic party and to revolutionize the Government while bringing the United States into the proposed League of Nations, was admitted. This caused such an uproar under the *leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, Lodge, Beck* and others, that House was compelled to withdraw the book from circulation, on the plea of "modesty."

House's purpose was, however, soon again manifested, for when the Armistice was signed, notwithstanding the holocaust that had taken place in Russia for which Wilson and his "silent partner" were in a measure responsible, according to the *New York World-Telegram* (3-31-38), House telegraphed Wilson: "Aristocracy is dead. Long live democracy."

Perhaps House meant that "autocracy" was dead. Be this as it may, in this respect he was not a prophet, as shown by the rise of Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler. Neither he nor Wilson realized that thousands of American soldiers had shed their blood, along with their Allies, not for *democracy*, but for security; that the Americans had fought to preserve not merely democracy, but the *representative republic* designed by Washington and the Founders to protect aristocratic as well as democratic institutions, capital as well as the unpropertied masses.

(To be continued)

Next week: Candidate Roosevelt Is a Guest of Col. House.

Mr. Edwards, whose series on Spain and on the Corporate State are recalled with satisfaction by readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is now resuming his discussion of Social Security. A third article in the present series will appear in an early issue.

Social Security STILL A HOPE

By James F. Edwards

Neither the Dictators of the Totalitarian States, Nor the Communists of the Soviet, Have Been Able to Give the Worker an Annual Living Wage. No Big Nation Has Yet Tried the Christian Plan.

Social Security is a term commonly used to denote a method of providing for dependency caused by sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and the death of the bread winner. Broadly, social security is an attitude of government toward the citizen who suffers from the social injustices of modern times.

Present day governments and their heads face the social and economic problems of their citizens with a variety of patterns. None of these patterns is positive in providing a sufficient annual wage for the citizen to live in decent comfort.

Communism offers the device of eliminating poverty by class warfare. Karl Marx taught that communal ownership would never become a reality until the capitalistic class was completely destroyed and the worker had seized the reigns of government and business management. He saw the Utopia in communal ownership. What he did not see was the loss of deeper values—the loss of personal liberty in a communistic state, the loss of initiative to struggle for personal success, and the destruction of the natural right to own private property. Marx did not live to see the new Russia after the fall of the czars with its class hatred, bloodshed, imprisonment, impoverishment, confiscation and universal suspicion.

Marx hated religion and made it a fundamental doctrine that religion must be abolished before Communism would succeed in providing social security for every worker. As the late head of the educational department in the U.S.S.R. once stated:

"We hate Christianity and Christians. Even the best of them must be considered as our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbor and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. What we need is hatred!"

The twenty year history of Communism in Russia is replete with the record of inefficiency, hatred and distrust. From the moment that Lenin seized control of the government until the latest news report in the world's press, Russia has been embroiled in the crimes committed against her citizens. Before a year had passed after the assassination of the Romanoffs, the Communists had murdered 432,279 of the cultured class and 1,571,000 in the ranks of the peasants and workers.

Communism had promised social security for the millions of the country; it has succeeded in creating fear for one's life in every Russian heart. *The utter and complete failure of Sovietism in providing even ordinary comforts for the great body of her citizens is known the world over.* Propaganda has not concealed the defeat of the Lenins and Stalins in securing the family or raising its condition above the status under the rule of the czars. Wholesale poverty still exists. Personal liberty is still absent. Millions eat in soup kitchens and grovel in hovels of want. The select few—the Communist rulers—ride in Rolls Royce cars and live in the palaces of the former nobility.

Russia is on her third "Five Year Plan" and very little has been accomplished with the exception of a few "projects" to catch the eye of the tourist who may return to his native country to sing the praises of the Soviet, or perhaps, to sing the *"Internationale"* with the clenched fist raised in salute.

Social injustice leads the masses of mankind to follies that would never attract them if they were not driven in desperation to search out forms of relief. Within the last two decades these masses have turned toward benign dictatorships with the hope of correcting the social evils under which they suffer. No one has yet determined what a "benign" dictatorship actually is. A dictatorship is either absolute or it is not. There can be nothing benign about it as records of the last two decades demonstrate.

Describing a dictatorship as mild, genial, kindly, is to belie the facts. Possibly, an individual with dictatorial ambitions is desirous of concealing his motives by permitting this description of himself. A close examination of the studied scowl in Italy or the trick mustache in Germany discerns nothing benign or genial.

The citizen in either Italy or Germany is not a subject but a child. Freedom of thought and action in both countries has completely disappeared. The citizen is a slave of the dictator rather than a master of his destiny. All personal responsibility has gone with his other natural rights and prerogatives. Self expression, freedom of the press as well as freedom of religion have been handed over to the absolutist. All that is expected of this citizen is to give the party salute with accurate grace and laud the dictator as if he were another deity.

I have traveled through Italy and Germany many times since the birth of the new "ism" commonly known as Fascism or Nazism. I have witnessed the change in Italy and it is remarkable. I have gloried in the cleanliness of Italian trains and cities. I have noted the order that followed the chaos after the World War. I have marveled at the renaissance of the new Italy. Yet, I am unable to find a semblance of social security for the Italian citizen.

There was a day when to be Roman was to be a king. B to be a Roman, now, is to be slave under Mussolini.

I intend to be fair. I would like to give Mussolini all the credit due a man so completely changing Italian social life. But a situation must be met with facts. *The Italian people under*

an absolute dictatorship have no guarantee of social security. There was a day when to be a Roman was to be a king. But, sorry as I am to state it, to be a Roman, now, is to be a slave. Whether the Italian citizen knows it or not he is a subject of Communism under another name. The difference between Communism and Fascism is so minute that it is not easily described. I realize that Mussolini is more sympathetic toward religion, but I, like numerous others, have come to the conclusion that the attitude of Fascism toward religion is the attitude of the dictator rather than of the system. I have reason to fear for religion when death, or some other cause, removes Il Duce and supplants him with a successor.

It appears that Pope Pius XI was aiming straight at the mark when he states in Quadragesimo Anno: "It is feared that the new syndical and corporative institution possesses an excessively bureaucratic and political character, and that, notwithstanding the general advantages referred to above, it risks serving particular political aims rather than contributing to the initiation of a better social order."

Unquestionably, Mussolini has done much for the Italian State. He has restored order to government but at the price of liberty. He believes that he has given the State a new dignity in world affairs, but at the expense of a peaceful attitude. His treatment of political prisoners, the ambition to set up another Roman Empire, the duress and conscription in all matters of public policy show plainly the lengths to which the absolute dictator must go to dominate a people. Yet, there appears to be no lasting security for the Italian citizen and the Italian family.

FASCISM has not produced the millennium when poverty will be abolished. The uncertain financial condition of the country produces an uncertain financial condition in the family. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Dictatorship has not guaranteed a living annual wage for the worker. Dictatorship has not demonstrated its right to substitute itself for a democracy. It lacks the elemental principles necessary to make each family of the State socially secure.

This is doubly true in Germany where persecution, added to the other evils of a totalitarian state, has destroyed all confidence in National Socialism. After nineteen centuries of Christianity, Hitler, Goering and Goebbels have not learned that it is impossible to destroy a race or religion by persecution.

Social security in a nation does not exist so long as an individual or a group falls outside its pale. What can be said of Nazism in the face of the anti-Semitism, the destruction of the Church and the numerous blood purges? Granting all the evils that Hitler alleges against the Jews, the correction is not found in the discriminatory tactics practiced against these people. Granting that the immorality, with which the clergy has been charged, was sustained in Nazi courts, confiscation, unjust taxation and force are not the answer to the crimes. The concentration camp is the Nazi conception of social security. The blood purge is its method of absolving the sins of its followers and of instituting a new social order.

Every priest of the Catholic Church and every minister of the Lutheran Church in Germany are in constant fear of their lives. Freedom of speech as well as freedom of religion has departed the boundaries of a once great nation. In its place Hitler is attempting to substitute a Valhalla, the pagan religion of the Huns, with Adolph as its god.

In the meantime, the worker of Germany, from whom the most impossible social security taxes are exacted, is growing poorer and poorer. German money is protected with less than two per cent gold. Germany is unable to buy the raw materials of which she is in dire need. To insure his own social position, the dictator has to create new illusions about himself to hold public confidence. Social security is maintained for one class — the Nazis. The rest of the nation is the victim of political maneuvering to keep the Aryan myth alive.

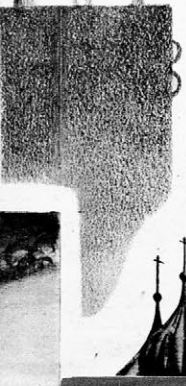
Germany appears beautiful and prosperous to one traveling from one end of the country to the other. Beneath the surface there are fright and discontent. Presently, the farmer is profiting from the subsidies offered him by Hitler. The worker in the city has been largely fooled by the fixed value of a practically worthless mark. The day of reckoning is fast approaching. The Nazis will be forced to pay for their crimes against innocent groups. The subsidies to industry and agriculture will disappear as the nation faces a fresh revolution against dictatorship and despotism. The people of Germany will then understand how useless the unbearable taxes collected for so-called social security.

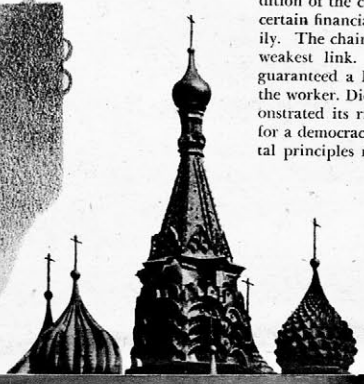
IT is apparent from the foregoing that the patterns fashioned by dictatorships are worthless in securing the family against the day of physical necessity. Both Communism and Fascism make the family the creature of the State. As the family is the basic unit of society, what harms or destroys the integrity of the family is evil in itself. Marxian Communism is essentially class struggle and class warfare as events in Russia have demonstrated. Fascism and Nazism are but one step back of it, making the citizen the slave of the State.

Social security is just a term under either system. The political welfare of the dictator comes before the well-being of the individual. The dictator is willing to sacrifice the individual to further his personal designs and ambitions. In a future day not far distant, the people in Russia, Italy and Germany will come to a realization of how grossly they have been misused by a new form of despotism. The revolt of the masses against the tyranny of earlier periods will not compare to the revolt that will follow the fall of the modern dictator.

The family in Europe is searching for social security just as the family in the United States is vitally concerned with it. So far, the family on either side of the Atlantic Ocean has not found the slightest evidence of social security in the political instruments put forward under its name. Branded with political expediency, social security in the forty-three countries where it has been tried, lacks the fundamentals to protect adequately this family in the event of sickness, accident, unemployment or where the provider is taken by death.

The framework of laws built by political hands is a patched-up affair which requires the simplest rudiments of permanency. Even its stauncher defenders admit its shortcomings and are vainly attempting to plug up the great holes in the varying systems. In the meantime, the poor continue to suffer as recessions, slumps and business declensions occur at frequent intervals. And they will so continue until that day when nations and governments are forced to turn to the Christian ideal for the solution of our economic and social ills.





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JOSEF STALIN AND GODLESS RUSSIA

Acme

Communism Masking as "Democracy" and Radicals Parading as "Liberals" Have Made a Mockery of Words. Only by the Fruits of Action Can We Know True Liberalism.

By
John J. O'Connor
Congressman from New York

AMERICANISM *versus* RADICALISM

In these days some public speakers and political writers divide our people into "Conservatives" and "Liberals." Both those words have been much abused. A more exact division, to my mind, would be "Liberals" and "Radicals." To my way of thinking, the word "Liberalism" is synonymous with "Americanism" and "Radicalism" is the antithesis of all we have thought of as American.

Some self-labeled "Liberals" who strut about demagoging against "Conservatives," "Tories," "Bourbons" and "Reactionaries" are either not familiar with American thought today or are deliberately fanning the flames of class hatred—that ugly creature which has so prominently reared its head in recent years.

Any person who believes in thrift in government affairs, as well as in personal affairs, may find himself branded as a "Bourbon."

Any business man who believes in private enterprise and the capitalistic and profit system may find his name among those "Sixty Families" and forever bear the stigma of the brand "Reactionary." Incidentally, when I was growing up, I always heard of the "400 families." I have often wondered whatever happened to the other 340 families—maybe they were "wrung out" through 77-b, or became "parlor radicals."

For one to say he believes in individual initiative and its accompanying responsibilities will call forth a denunciation as a "Tory."

To complain against the seizure of private property unjustly by the Government, through taxes or otherwise, or by individuals by means of "sit-down" strikes will bring down on one's head the cudgel of "Reactionary."

I dare to challenge contradiction when I say that there is not even a handful of "Tories," "Bourbons" or "Reactionaries" in this country today. From my association with countless thousands of men and women in public life, I should have been able to have made some observation.

Of course there are "Conservatives"—and pray God there always will be—willing to stand adamant in defense of our tried and tested American institutions. All that these men and women who are sneered at as "Conservatives" contend is that the Government which they are, and which they support, shall conduct itself economically and socially in accordance with the established American system—that the Constitution shall not be torn to shreds to suit any fantastic theory of brain trusters. And speaking of "brain trusters," I cannot resist repeating the definition given by that intellectual columnist, Mr. Benjamin de Casseres, that "a brain truster is one educated beyond his intellect—one who tries to cram a ton of knowledge into a pint-size brain."

To my mind, these persons ridiculed in the market-place as "Conservatives" are the democratic Liberals of America. To me that much misused word "Liberalism" means Democracy and Americanism.

Surely "Liberalism" does not mean "Radicalism," although the Radicals try to usurp the word to cover up their un-American plans and program.

Liberalism is as far apart from Radicalism as the two poles—they shall never meet. Naturally, within "Radicalism" I include, among other isms, Communism. That great prophet of Communism, Karl Marx, hated liberalism, and devoted his life to trying to destroy it.

Liberals believe in democracy. They believe in a Government of order, created by and out of the people, and subject to the people's will. Radicals would destroy all governments.

Liberals believe in a social democracy, and are really sincere in their desire to advance human improvement in an orderly way. They do not subscribe to the program of the Radicals that all the governmental, economic and social ills which may have accumulated in our country over 150 years, can be solved overnight because of some vision seen in the curling smoke of a fire-place.

Swiftness, "head over heelness," would destroy a Democracy. Against this mad rush to adopt every suggested panacea from the past experiences of other governments or divined out of the nebulous future, the "Conservatives"—the real Liberals—stand, maybe with their backs to the wall—at the moment—but they should stand there, as long as that wall of our established American system will stand.

The "Liberals" of whom I speak, and in which group I claim I should be included, offend the Radical crowd because the Liberals do not subscribe to being "liberal" with other people's money.

I have often sat in the House of Representatives and heard the clamor to open wide the doors of the Treasury for this group or that minority, and carefully observing the advocate of the proposal at the time, I have wondered if he or she ever gave a dime to some starving person out of his or her own pocket.

"Individualism"—there's a word one must never utter above a whisper, lest he be cast out and possibly his own private home picketed.

"Paternalism"—the most valuable tool in the kit of the Dictator—is one of the first paragraphs in the agenda of those who would change the entire American order.

Of course, governments — Federal, state and local—have by necessity always been paternal. They have always taken care of their young through education and their aged through support of their needs. They have come to the assistance of their people in times of stress, in famine, in drouth, in earthquake, in pestilence—and rightly so.

But it is a far cry from that to the other end of the rainbow manufactured by the collectivists, that the entire life of each and every individual—young, old and in mid-life—be regimented, guided and supported by the Government. Not so long ago the biggest employer in all history—the head of the Works Progress Administration, with its payroll of three million men and women—solemnly uttered a speech in which he said, in effect, that the Government owed every man and woman a job. That speech, practically in its entirety, was a quotation from an editorial in the *New York Daily Worker*, the official newspaper of the Communists in America and also Russia.

Of course any government, in order to endure, must take care of its people—their education, their health, yes, and even their livelihood, *if private employment is not available to them.* That *if* is the crux of the whole problem.

There are still some old-fashioned people left in this land of ours who still think that after the Government has endowed its youth with a good education and healthy adjuncts, such as hospitals, etc., he might be permitted, at least, to make an attempt to work his way through life on his own initiative, so that he may acquire some of those sturdy qualities of ingenuity, initiative, energy, self-reliance and individuality of which we have always been so proud.

Well, if you do entertain such old-fashioned ideas, you had best prepare a cyclone cellar.

No democratic form of government can survive the breaking down of the *morale of its people.* Make every person dependent on the Government for his bread and butter, and the rest is easy for the Dictator. He often PLANS IT THAT WAY! First make them come to the public trough—and then Democracy and what we love as a Republic disappears.

Just as extreme governmental paternalism leads to Fascism, so Fascism leads to Communism. No dictator will long endure. Once he cannot control his people through their stomachs, "comes the revolution"—and then chaos.

It is not easy at times to appraise the motives of the Radicals who clamor for the extreme measures now so much in vogue, when one contemplates that the culmination of those schemes, so new to America, would be an invitation to a Dictatorship. The only way one can figure it out is that these Radicals are staking their all on the inevitable down swing from the dictatorship, when they may come into their own. While they rant against Fascism they are inviting it—but perhaps only as a major operation, taking a chance that when the crisis shall have passed, they will be in on the rebound.

Our forefathers did not merely create a form of government—they created the "Spirit of America"—new to the old world.

They established a system of free private enterprise, by which the industrious and the thrifty could be rewarded by a fair profit. Capital was encouraged to share with labor in the enterprise. The Government did not follow the pattern of the old world and grab to itself the most profitable enterprises, as monopolies. Nor did the Government start to compete side by side with private business.

It never occurred to them that you could pass out a dole or manufacture unproductive work to increase consumption and still curtail production.

These men, who made America, always believed you just had to permit reasonable income or profit or you would not have production.

How fanciful those theories sound today in some quarters!

Make room in that cyclone cellar for him who dares to advocate the "abundance of plenty."

Now I know that running through your minds is a question you would all like to "pop" at once This is it: "Well, what would you do?"

I'll tell you what I would do by repeating what I have long since advocated.

To stop this Radical trend which has made such headway during the last nine years of the depression, I would bend every effort to encourage private employment so that we may put an end to public employment. Private business has the resources. Our banks and our large business institutions are bulging with money, ready to let it flow forth in the channels of credit and construction in the nation as soon as the barrier is lifted.

The pickets in that barrier are:

High, punitive confiscatory taxes.

Interference with private business by the snooping of countless bureaus, created without discriminating between the proper regulation of business and un-American interference with business.

Government in competition with private business.

Uncertainty as to what will happen next in the way of new laws or their administration or new schemes to be experimented with.

And in that connection, may I say, please do not place all the blame on the Congress. Most of the laws that have really hurt were and are sound in principle. It's the way they have been administered that has done the damage.

I might mention other pickets in the barrier, but they would only be cumulative and part of the same bundle that has put fear into the minds of business and investment. Remove that fear by the proper assurance to be solemnly kept, and this nation will pick up the slack of these nine years and forge ahead to even greater prosperity.

Summing Up C. I. O. "Benefits" to Labor

By HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN
Representative from Michigan

WHAT did the C.I.O. bring to Michigan, to the country as a whole?

To the workers of General Motors it brought a wage loss of $44-million. Other millions were lost to the stockholders of that corporation. The corporation lost $22-million. Chrysler's workers lost in wages $10-million. The retail merchants of Detroit and the immediate vicinity sustained a loss of $6-million; the wholesalers' loss was $7¾-million.

During 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 strikes in this country cost the workers $28,193,455 days. That was a 4-year loss.

During 1936 there were 2,172 strikes, 788,648 workers involved, and 13,901,956 days lost.

During 1937 there were 4,590 strikes, 1,850,350 workers involved, and 28,230,130 days lost.

William J. Cameron, who probably knows more about conditions in Michigan than any other living man, told us in a radio address that during the last two years, when employment was the one thing most desired, more than 42-million days' work was left undone by those engaged to do it. He further said that those figures did not represent unemployment "but actual employment suppressed by that voluntary stoppage known as strikes."

He stated:

"In those two years the nation and individuals lost 115,000 years of 365 days each, or, in terms of the 5-day week, 161,530 years!"

By far the major portion of this appalling lost time and wages, gone forever, can be charged directly to the C.I.O.

The persecution of the employer can be attributed to envy, hatred, or to a sincere belief that workers have been persecuted, misused, and abused. But to what motive can be attributed the persecution of the individual, independent worker, or the like treatment of members of a rival union? Is it to establish a dictatorship over labor for the purpose of collecting revenue?

If this be not the object, then there remains the thought that the destruction of industry as it now exists and the freedom of the worker to join or not to join the union of his choice must be abolished, as a necessary step in the changing of our form of government. Is it true that Lewis and the C.I.O. are but pawns in that game of the President's advisers, described by Bainbridge Colby, the distinguished Secretary of State in Wilson's Cabinet, who, in 1934, said:

"So completely has the administration turned its interest and its energies away from business recovery that it is openly charged, and indeed admitted, that a substantial number of the President's immediate advisers are not desirous of business revival, feeling that to prolong the depression will produce a better psychological background for the prosecution of their revolutionary designs. The overturn of our institutions, including the Constitution, is their avowed goal."

That the C.I.O. is interested in something more than the betterment of labor has been demonstrated by its conduct.

Real Circulation Is What Has Dropped

By HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY
Senator from North Carolina

IN the report of the Federal Reserve Board for the month of May, we find that the circulation in America has dropped from $42-billion in March, 1937, to $32,109,000,000 in March, 1938. There is a loss of $10-billion of circulation in one year, comparing March, 1937, with March, 1938. The circulation in March, 1937, was $42-billion; that is the real circulation, the exchange of money by way of checks. Now it has dropped by about 25 per cent in one year.

Here is my point: It has dropped off $10-billion as between March, 1937, and March, 1938, and it will continue to drop so long as the Federal Government pursues a policy that induces men not to put their money in enterprises. We can take the other figures here—and this is a public document; I am not bringing anything out of Wall Street. Here are the figures as to capital issues—a decrease of three billions a year, as compared with the 10-year average 1920-29.

When you do equity financing you induce money out to buy common stock; when you do other financing you induce money out to buy preferred stocks, you induce it out by a bond issue; but so long as a policy is pursued that prohibits men from putting their money in bonds, or common stock, or preferred stock, the circulation of money in the country is paralyzed.

The circulation has dropped $10-billion. The money in circulation, $6,380,000,000, is of small consequence when compared with the circulation of that money by way of check transactions.

No Wheat Ever Sold In Famous Pit

By HON. HENRY G. TEAGAN
Representative from Minnesota

I HAVE been curious enough on several occasions to visit the "pits" at the Chicago Board of Trade.

I well remember one of my first trips to the visitors' gallery. I noticed before me, in the wheat pit, a large number of excited men, wildly shouting and gesticulating with hands and fingers. Over at the other side of the room I noticed a few men calmly handling what appeared to be different kinds and grades of wheat. I turned to the guard, who stood beside me, and asked, "What are those men doing down there in the pit?" He said, "They are buying and selling wheat-futures contracts." I then asked him where it was that real wheat was on sale, and he pointed to the sample tables at the other end of the room.

I had always supposed that wheat was bought in the wheat pit, but I later learned that wheat, as merchandise, is bought and sold at the sample tables, and that the "pit" is reserved for the use of speculators, who bet, by means of the purchase and sale of futures contracts, on fluctuations of market prices. I had supposed that the Chicago Board of Trade was a great grain market, but I later learned that it is a great grain-futures contract market, doing 88 per cent of all of the grain-futures contract business that is done in the United States, and that in its cash market it does a very small amount of business involving the buying and selling of actual grain.

I had supposed that, in any event, these futures contracts were contracts for the future delivery of grain. I later learned that future deliveries of grain are made in the cash market, not in the futures market. They are called "to arrive" deliveries, where actual grain is ordered for actual delivery in the future. I learned that the noun "futures" has an entirely different meaning than the adjective "future," as these terms are used in the grain trade. The remote possibility of any grain ever being delivered at all under a futures contract is indicated by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, in his 1937 report to the Secretary of Agriculture. At page 12 he says:

"In the first place, cash contracts are used in the marketing of the actual physical commodity, while futures contracts are used as a means of speculation and hedging. Persons entering the futures market ordinarily do not want to take or make delivery. It is easier and more economical to close out the transaction by making another offsetting one. Moreover, as futures contracts provide for the delivery of one of several grades of a commodity * * * at the seller's option, the purchaser cannot be certain he will receive the grade of the commodity which he could utilize."

At first I was very much mystified by these things. My lawyer friends had told me that these "pit" transactions were gambling transactions, and that on that account the courts have held that futures brokers cannot recover from their customers when they sue them for futures commissions. But I still did not see what effect, if any, this futures market had on prices paid to farmers for actual commodities in the cash or merchandise market.

I then learned that in some mysterious, psychological way "futures quotations set the pace for cash prices." I then wondered what it was that set the pace for futures quotations. I noticed that the ticker tape recorded futures quotations rather than cash prices, and I was curious to know who ran the ticker tape. I had never seen anything of that sort in connection with the sale of industrial goods. I soon discovered that the ticker tape was run by those in the "pit" betting about how prices would go, up or down, in the world market. I noticed, though, that Chicago futures quotations were usually much lower than Liverpool quotations.

It then began to dawn upon me that if our farmers are bound to buy manufactured goods at American prices and to sell their farm products, both at home and abroad, at world prices or less, they must, of necessity, operate their farms at a loss. I began to see the reason why in 1932, with a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, farmers had to sell wheat in this country for 30 cents. I began to understand that the ticker tape, that sets the pace for cash prices, takes no notice of tariffs or of domestic crop control or of anything else except world prices or guesses concerning world prices.

It now looks to me as though, if we are to give the farmer a square deal, we shall have to take the ticker tape away from the farmers' market or, if not, we shall have to put futures ticker tape into the manufacturers' market so that the farmer can buy, as well as sell, on the basis of world prices. Of one thing I am quite sure: If we really wish our farmers to be solvent and to have needed purchasing power we shall be obliged to face the facts as to the market place where agricultural prices are made.

National Stability Depends Upon The Farm

By HON. JAMES F. O'CONNOR
Representative from Montana

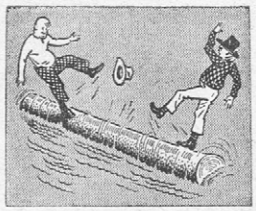
THE farmer pays too high a rate of interest on the money which he borrows, not only upon his land but upon his livestock. You will note that other industries, according to the quotations published, borrow money at 1 per cent and 1½ per cent, whereas the farmers pay, even to the Federal farm loan associations, interest at the rate of 4½ per cent and 5 per cent, excepting the law has been changed by Congress to 3½ per cent for the next 2 years. It is my contention that either we must resort to price-fixing methods of farm products or refinance the farmers on the same basis that other industries are enabled to borrow money.

I received a letter not so long ago from a friend of mine that states the case of the farmer in perhaps the most forceful and concise manner that I have heard his case stated in or out of Congress. He wrote to me about the farm program, and among other things he stated:

"I have been very much interested in the farm program because I felt that the farmers' economic position was very unfavorable and very unfair, that unless something were done to equalize things and to change the economic current we would all be eventually reduced to a state of peonage, just working for interests who hold mortgages on our lands and cattle. Of course, I realize that we cannot all make a success, nor all achieve wealth, but nevertheless when a man is willing to work hard, long hours, use fairly good judgment in his trading, has good land and good equipment, and in spite of all he can do, sees his income fail to make his expenses year after year, his crops and cattle sell for less than his cost of production in spite of every economy, then, I believe, there is something fundamentally wrong.

Who is there to raise the question that the stability of any nation does not rest upon self-reliant home owners and farmers of the country?

THE SPORT OF THE NATION



- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING

Joe Guffey Gives Pitchey In Vichy

Tells French Only F.D.R. Can Save The World (Wow!)

VICHY, FRANCE—Joe Guffey, Pennsylvania's section-foreman Senator, has an abiding faith in the gullibility and ignorance of the natives in these parts.

Vacationing in this resort, he told the monocled and cane-carrying "journalists" who sought to plumb his opinions on this and that, the amazing story that Mr. Roosevelt, solely and alone, will save the world!

Now that sounds exaggerated, but so does Joe Guffey. It's a fact, however. Joe told the press that only President Roosevelt's program can save democracy, and only democracy can save the world.

Joe is a great kidder, and a great promoter. Perchance he went to the land of the grape to sell 50,000,000 Frenchmen a new deal of their own, and is merely laying the groundwork for a vast, new patronage machine in practically virgin territory.

Whatever his motive or inspiration, that's the canard Joe peddled. In between mouthfuls of French pastry and sips of Port, Joe went noble in a most unprecedented way. Forgetting for the moment his "five per cent clubs" of political officeholders who contribute to his election campaigns, Joe spoke of his great heart that bleeds for the helpless of Spain. In this Joe was safe, because everyone had to agree with him. Where is the man who could say, regardless of political affiliation or belief, "Aw those Spanish kids brought it on themselves. Let's not waste sympathy on them."

Listen to this, it's Joe speaking, believe it or not:

"As a Pennsylvanian I am particularly proud of the fact that while most of us have ignored our duties as to the suffering of children in Spain, the Friends Society has gone forward on its own and has won the gratitude of both sides . . . From no fault of their own there are hundreds of thousands of children absolutely innocent, of course, of any complicity in the struggle, who are suffering as severely as the children of Belgium, France, Germany and Russia," in the World War.

No one ever heard Joe speak that way in this country. Over here his interest in humanitarianism and the ideal of pure democracy is concerned with such fundamental democratic matters as the lining up of patronage, the placing of 40,000 friends and aides on the public payrolls, the making and breaking of candidates for public office, the grabbing of oil leases, the fur-stroking of big men in the Keystone state's coal business, the coddling of rash labor leaders for political purposes, and the riding of the coat tails of those who can assist his ambitions.

At home a bold, shameless political boss: abroad a statesman and humanitarian. That's Joe—good old Joe.

"Quick, Jim, the Flit"

—*The Washington Post.*

OF MUSE & MEN

"POPE" RUNS FOR OFFICE

Those misguided zealots who tremble with anger and fear at the very mention of the word "Rome," and who are pledged to fight to the death any invasion of the "Papists," must have had their scare nerves tickled unwarrantedly in the last few weeks.

Day-by-day headlines in the metropolitan newspapers told the awesome tale thus, in a fashion that made the zealots believe their worst fears were about to be realized:

NEW DEAL TO AID
POPE IF HE RUNS
AS INDEPENDENT
POPE EYES POSSIBILITY
OF 'STICKER' CANDIDACY
POPE MAY RUN AS
INDEPENDENT

In the *Chicago Tribune* the headlines took an exceptionally bad turn. One dispatch, dated from Castel Gandolfo, screamed that:

POPE CONDEMNS
EXTREME FORMS
OF NATIONALISM

Another dispatch, directly adjoining, under a Hyde Park, N. Y. dateline announced that:

ROOSEVELT HAS LUNCH
WITH POPE, HOPKINS
AT HYDE PARK HOME

But the trepidation was without cause. The "Pope" was the late politically-lamented Senator James Pope of Idaho, New Dealer defeated in his state primary.

As far as has been learned, the Holy Father has not yet landed on these shores, to begin his march on Washington—the story that went through the south faster than a jug of corn likker during the Al Smith candidacy in 1928.

President, Farley are in "Sweet Accord" Oh Yeah?

NEWS ITEM: Postmaster General James A. Farley and President Roosevelt conferred at Hyde Park today. It was their first meeting since early in July, when the President left on his transcontinental tour. It is believed Farley sought to dissuade Mr. Roosevelt from continuing his purge of primary candidates hostile to the New Deal.

THAT'S the story. The meeting probably went something like this:

Jim: "Hello Frank. You're looking great."

Frank: "Hello, hello, hello Jim, old fellow (pumping hand vigorously). My, my but it's good to see you again. How are you anyway? Yes sir, it certainly is a treat to meet my old friend Jim again—yes, sir!"

Jim: "Yes. Now Frank, about that purge . . ."

Frank: "It surely is good to see you again. How's everything in the department? Oh yes, before I forget it, I wish you would plan on getting out some special stamp issues for fall. There are 11 pages in my blue album that aren't filled, and I'd like to get them out of the way."

Jim: "Sure. Now in regard to the purge . . ."

Frank: "And would you believe it! In Texas a swarm of 'copperheads' came right up to the train. They stood around the rear platform when I spoke in El Ecarte. Boy, O boy, were they glum! I wish Tommy Corcoran could have been there — he'd have loved it!"

Jim: "Yeah, that Tom sure is a card. But Frank, speaking of the purge . . ."

Frank: "And fish! Holy smoke, off the Galapagos group I caught a fish that nobody could identify. We sent it down to Washington to be tagged. That reminds me, I must have Marvin check up and see what it was."

Jim: "But Frank, didn't Maverick suffer by your . . ."

Frank: "Maverick? Oh, that fellow. Yeah. But now Jim, you must plan to go with me on the next trip—you don't know what you missed . . ."

Jim: "I'll bet it was a barn-burner. But Frank, I came here to . . ."

Frank: "Let's not talk shop, Jim. I haven't seen you for such a long time . . . Didn't I hand it to that George of Georgia though?"

Jim: "That's what I mean, Frank. Where's this thing going to end? I just . . ."

Frank: "The big cities are the best bet for fall, Jim. Tommy's been greasing the gears and we're all set to smash through in November. It's going to be another great inspirational vote of confidence. Jim — another smashing victory."

Jim: "Well, Frank, I've got to tell you about . . ."

Frank: "What do you think of this O'Connell, or O'Donnell, or O'Daniel, or whatever his name is in Texas?"

Jim: "He's all right, but . . ."

Frank: "Well Jim, I'm sorry you can't stay longer. It sure was great to see you again."

Jim: "Frank, I came here to talk to you about the purge. You can't go through with it. It's abominable. I won't have . . ."

Frank: "I'm certainly sorry you can't stay longer. Marvin will send a boy to carry your bags to the car. And let me hear from you the first of the week."

Jim: "Oh, nuts!"

NEWS ITEM: Postmaster General James A. Farley left Hyde Park late yesterday after conferring with President Roosevelt. It is believed he sought to dissuade the President from continuing his purge of Democratic candidates. Farley was noncommittal concerning the conference. The President said, "We were in complete agreement, as usual."

Jimmy Backs Policy Deal

"Sought Father's Aid Only Once," He Says

NEW YORK—Jimmy Roosevelt has gone to great length to clear his name of the charges brought against it by Alva Johnston in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

After making a deal with *Collier's* magazine, in the best traditions of the family, Jimmy poured out several pages of "truth" concerning his insurance dealings, profits, and income tax.

But in denying one allegation made by Johnston, viz., that he had sought "protection" of his father for favored clients of the insurance firm of Sargeant & Roosevelt, Jimmy confessed that he had attempted to get to the Pater at least once. And his confession of this junket into poisoned woods of political dealing carried the strong implication that he would promise not to do it again if he were let off this time.

Jimmie's indiscretion had to do with George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., and that company's vice president, Paul Hahn. Jimmy succeeded in buttoning Hill down for a $2,500,000 life insurance policy—a lush account in any business—and asked his father to "be nice to Mr. Hill" when that gentleman visited the President at Warm Springs, Ga.

In the wire to his father young James said, ". . . I am trying not to ask many favors but will greatly appreciate it if you would take especially good care of both them (Hill and Hahn) because it is important in a business way to me . . ."

A LETTER OF THANKS

To the Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all of Father Coughlin's good friends for their active support of the second annual pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Little Flower, which originated from Philadelphia, and which was shared by persons living in Holyoke, Mass., Greenwich, Conn., Brooklyn, the Bronx, New York, and many towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, especially Baltimore.

I also want publicly to thank the many who not only took the trip, but who worked towards building it large enough to take advantage of the special fare rate which we enjoyed. Most especially do I want to thank and draw to the attention, not only of the public, but to our good Father Coughlin's attention, those who so heartily supported the work and put so much effort into the trip even though they knew at the time, that they would be unable to participate.

I am happy to report that I have received many commendatory letters from those who were on the July trip. Everyone seemed happy.

Thanking you, Mr Editor, for the space required for this letter of appreciation, I sincerely believe that everyone returned from the Shrine after their visit, far better Christians, better citizens, and better fellow beings, far more capable of selling our philosophy of social justice.

Floyd M. Nellett

Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUTH NEEDS OUR HELP

To the Editor:

A letter under the caption "Urges Junior Platoons" is an appeal from youth which I had been expecting in "Curbstone Editorials."

There is no adult mind as receptive to truth as the mind of youth. I have wasted much time and money on older people, trying to inculcate by explanation and literature, correct principles about economics. My efforts in most cases were futile.

Early education about economics had contaminated their minds and was so thoroughly entrenched that although my efforts were doing some good, they were not accomplishing enough. I have since felt that working with youth is a better field, and the benefits they gain, more lasting. The older people will soon be gone. Most of them are so soured after a life's work ending with disillusionment that they resent listening to a conversation or reading an article that contains words such as economics, politics and money. In many cases I believe talking about money and its nature and banking, brings back things they are trying to forget. Their memory is too bitter for their minds to taste the sweet.

Today our young people are being taught that Christian principles are unrelated to any accomplishments of social government – and indeed, we are getting just that result. The student is taught that he is a mere cog in the wheel of society with Christian principles set aside from the social order. His inevitable conclusion is that Christian principles are helpless for individual salvation when they force one to militate single-handedly against the evils of an organized society.

It is natural for youth to want to correct the bad state in which they find themselves. It is up to us to guide them in problems concerning their welfare—enabling them to avoid the pitfalls of social destructionism.

Mrs. H. M. Baxter

Battle Creek, Iowa

COMMUNISM ENTRENCHED HERE

To the Editor:

The House investigating committee has definitely proven that Communism is now firmly entrenched in some of our governmental departments and is further implanted in thousands of organizations scattered throughout the United States. The fact that it is here is enough to incite every patriotic American to unite at once in a compact group to fight this evil. Ex-soldiers especially, must join in the front ranks to overcome this hydra-headed monster before it injects its virus into the veins of America.

I stand fully in defense of our American Constitution which guarantees freedom, equality, justice and humanity to every citizen. It is our duty as Americans to openly criticize, and if necessary, ask impeachment charges be enacted at once against these and all persons who have been named by the Federal Government committee and I also ask that our Department of Justice use every agency at its command to arrest and bring to trial every Communist, including Earl Browder and Harry Bridges, who lives within the United States.

Communism is an avowed enemy of God who created the world and every living thing including all humanity. Communism strips man of all liberty, of conscience, and religious belief. It tears asunder the marriage ties and brings all human beings down to the status of beasts. Russia with its wanton murder of more than fifty million of its own people, and of other millions of Kulaks exiled to frozen Siberia, is ruled by Communism. Do you citizens want this kind of government to be enforced in this land of the free? If you want to retain our own beloved flag and all it represents then demand now that this Government arrest every known Communist, and imprison them.

Andrew A. Fogarty

West Haven, Conn.

MORE ON THE PROTOCOLS

To the Editor:

I thank you for the $25 prize in the late contest. I have been in all of the contests and this is my first winning.

I am glad that you decided to publish the protocols. There is one way to find the authors of the plan, and that is to find who owns the gold which they say is in their hands. We see that it is not owned by the Government, as these paid economists and politicians would have us believe. It belongs to the Federal Reserve and this in turn is owned by the big banks.

Find out WHO owns the big banks and you have the enemy.

In England it is "against the law" to disclose the ownership of the Bank of England, but they know the directors are Rothschild tools. No doubt our own banking system belongs to the same outfit. Congress sold it out to them in 1791 and they have had it ever since, namely the right to issue money.

In explaining the "Protocols" I am calling your attention to the part about "no more wars for conquest." This has been in operation since our Government was set up. The banner of Christian civilization was brought here by the gentiles. If we had a real government by them from the beginning we would have taken the whole western hemisphere just like we did the United States. Today we see it divided into small, irresponsible governments that are kept in submission and exploited by the international money power that finances Communism. They agitated the Civil War so that we would destroy our men and resources and discourage expansion. Our race has fallen down on the job which is easy to see when we take a broad view of the situation. The whole thing can be traced to the ignorance of the people of the origin and function of money.

As it now stands we will either have to wake up and get on the job, or else submit to the lowest grade of slavery. The enemy by subtle flattery, has catered to the vanity of the dumb American people by making them believe we are magnanimous in not wanting to take further territory, when they themselves have violated the so-called Monroe Doctrine by setting up Communism in Mexico. If Monroe ever originated this doctrine, I doubt if he understood it.

C. K. Howe

Beaufort, N. C.

READ THIS, MR. HITLER

To the Editor:

The *Jewish Post* (Paterson, N. J.) on August 11, 1938, carried an article by William Zukerman entitled, "The Jews of Czechoslovakia." In the article Mr. Zukerman stated that Jews in Czechoslovakia own 70 per cent of the commercial and professional businesses in that country. His statistics were quoted to show why Czech Jews suddenly dropped their demands for Jewish autonomy, because they constituted but 4 per cent of the population, yet controlled 70 per cent of its businesses—which is to say 70 per cent of all the money in Czechoslovakia.

Strangely enough, the United States was bewildered about a year ago when Cordell Hull blasted away the American tariff walls to permit the influx of Czechoslovakian-made shoes (among a thousand other staples) which rendered idle entire New England cities, who because of higher living standards were unable to compete with Czech peasant-labor competition.

Mr. Hull's action seemed insane. If by insanity we mean an action having no relation to logic or horse sense, then his extraordinary move was not misnamed.

It is still more strange when one considers countless other un-American plans, actions and mysterious rumors emanating from Washington today. As witness the wierd treatment accorded to Russia in the latest tariff treaty. Commented upon by the *New York Journal* of August 7, 1938, under the editorial caption "Most Favored Enemy," the *Journal* goes on to say that "Soviet Russia, a country whose rulers have been plotting against the free institutions of this country for 20 years is to receive 'the most favored nation' concessions from us in a new trade treaty."

Does the brooding fog over Washington begin to lift when it is disclosed that Cordell Hull is married into the international Jewish banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.—who have holdings in thousands of Czechoslovakian enterprises?

That ominous word—international! Strange word, fraught with the meaning of sub-surface manipulations, a word that is now a name. Today it is rapidly taking on the same significance as "Aryan" and "National." Its free use has gradually come to designate a nation within all nations.

And the nations of the earth can no more survive under this arrangement than could a dozen silk cacoons with the dozen legs of a single spider impaling their individual backs.

Albert Ferrin

Paterson, N. J.

The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

Wheat Acreage Cut; Dangerous Business

WHEAT occupied the attention of the agricultural world this week as Washington officials planned to make this year's surplus next year's shortage.

Intent on marketing this year's record surplus, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and his planning assistants declared a cut of 31 per cent of the yield would be necessary for next year.

To bribe the nation's farmers into conformity, Wallace would offer wheat growers a subsidy payment of from 26 to 30 cents a bushel, providing they shortened their acreage according to the 31 per cent reduction plan. To make payment, the agriculture department has available a fund totaling $712-million, of which approximately $200-million would go to wheat.

Corn farmers, Wallace has indicated, will be asked to cut acreage next year, despite overwhelming opposition to crop control demonstrated in the corn belt this spring. It was believed the crop would not be cut greatly below the 1938 figure.

Despite computations on cotton, tobacco and other crops, however, attention centered on wheat. Secretary Wallace has been seeking an outlet for this year's record crop, and is toying with the idea of subsidizing an export of the surplus—a plan that hits Cordell Hull and his "reciprocity" right between the eyes. Anxious to iron out any difficulties with Secretary Hull, Wallace is going forward with the plan to dump 100-million bushels in other lands, notably Canada.

It is likely that Wallace will confer with Canadian officials before undertaking the export venture, which enjoys the support of Commerce Secretary Daniel C. Roper.

If Shortage Comes?

Meanwhile, in wheat growing centers, it was computed that, if the farmers accept the 26 to 30 cent bribes next year, the wheat crop thus reduced would be insufficient to fill the domestic demand. Washington officials are cognizant of this, and would supply the shortage from this year's surplus stocks.

But Washington is not figuring on the possibility of another drought, comparable to that of 1934 which brought wheat from other lands into the country. This situation is as undesirable as are the crop and price controls which have succeeded in losing the foreign market for the American farmer. Ten years ago approximately 20 per cent of this nation's wheat production went to other lands, bringing more than $200-million wheat dollars back into this country. Last year's wheat exports totaled only 50-million bushels, as compared with 171-million bushels yearly between 1926 and 1930.

In Foreign Lands

Other nations have increased their wheat acreage as the United States has diminished hers. Argentina has raised her acreage from 14-million to 20-million; Australia, from 10-million to 15-million. Canada now is cultivating 25-million wheat acres. All European nations have enjoyed increases. Soviet Russia's wheat increase amounts to more than 20-million acres, bringing its total under cultivation to 90-million.

In this manner have the nations of the world indicated their desire to "co-operate" with the United States in crop-controls and price fixing.

FINANCE

Searchlight on the Money Changers

HENRY Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, back from the French Riviera and a vacation in Switzerland, was obliged to dodge reporters insistent on learning about an alleged plan of war debt settlements between France, England and America.

Meanwhile in the British press important figures in finance and industry have been making their views known in a series of letters.

Lord Beaverbrook in the *Daily Express*, the biggest of the British dailies, led the agitation with a four column editorial entitled: "Let us agree to pay them what we owe and call it a day."

This renewal of talk for immediate settlement of the war-debt question was touched off in a debate in the House of Lords by Viscount Samuels, who, as Sir Herbert, used to lead the liberals in Commons.

He told the lords that public opinion in the United States does not accept as a final solution of the debt problem the fact that Britain simply has stopped paying. The current status of the debt, he warned, was a thorn in the flesh of Anglo-American relations, and he asked the British government to redefine its attitude on the debt question.

Not only are the liberal and labor papers and party leaders joining the "tumult and the shouting," but even the semi-official conservative *London Times* has contributed a gem of a letter by Lord Catto, a member of the firm of Morgan-Grenfell, which is the British branch of the American banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, and since his authoritative letter has appeared, virtually all press comment has either avoided suggesting a basis of settlement or put forward Lord Catto's formula.

That Lord Catto's letter is authoritative may be concluded from the fact that it has given the only definite formula, namely, to cancel the interest and pay what remains of the principal after an adjustment of that item. Further, Catto's firm, Morgan Grenfell helped float the war loans, thus leading the British people into the morass of debt; and finally, this same firm dictated the adjusted terms of the war debt in 1923 through Bonar Law and Stanley Baldwin when the terms were scaled down some 30 per cent.

Lord Catto concludes his letter with a tribute to Joseph Kennedy: "We are fortunate in having a great and enthusiastic American Ambassador here at present, who is taking a special interest in the subject of war debts. Would it not be advisable to grasp the opportunity of Mr. Kennedy's presence at the Court of St. James's to endeavor with his help to reach a solution of a problem long overdue?"

The hard-hitting *San Francisco Leader* has analyzed Lord Catto's letter so well that we quote it:

"The initial gesture in the current talk about a settlement of the war debts took the form of a letter by Lord Catto which beats anything we have ever seen from the pen of anyone but a professional humorist.

"To begin with, he declares that he cannot understand how war-time loans to the Allies became a sort of commercial transaction. To a man of his delicate and refined sensibilities the consideration of those loans in a business light is something unthinkably sordid, gross and coarse. What horror would have shaken this high-minded, ethereal Britisher had it been his sad lot to hear Calvin Coolidge's matter-of-fact, 'They hired the money, didn't they?' How thankful we all should be to know that Lord Catto's tender nerves were spared that shock!

"'When money is lent by a friend to a hard-pressed friend,' he rambles on in his innocent way, 'surely it is a happiness to the former to know that he has helped one in difficulties to rehabilitate himself. When the principle is repaid to a friendly lender, every suggestion of interest should be an insult.'

"It is a cinch that Lord Catto's bank has never lent any money to a hard-pressed friend. Had he gone in for that sort of banking, he would certainly be in the poorhouse today.

"Catto proceeds upon the assumption that the American people are fools. He ignores the fact that England's debt has already been scaled down 30 per cent, and that the interest has been reduced appreciably, transferring 30 per cent of the debt and the difference in interest to the back of the American taxpayer.

"When these reductions were made, the United States was prosperous and Britain was not. Now the conditions are reversed. We have 12-million unemployed; no other nation has one-sixth as many jobless. We are staggering under the most colossal debt ever incurred by any nation in peace time; our budget lacks billions of a balance. England's budget is balanced.

"Since the dawn of history, no other country has ever been in such a plight as ours from a financial and industrial viewpoint. England has investments all over the globe. She is financing the most expensive armament program ever undertaken in time of peace; she is subsidizing the partition in Ireland to the tune of $42½million a year. She has just loaned $80-million to Turkey, $10-million to Bulgaria and promised a loan to Portugal, and she has a $250-million "kitty" for investment purposes in Wall Street.

"And yet the incredible Catto has the crust to say 'It is too late to get back to this first principle and calculate the original sum and from this deduct amounts already paid in interest, etc.'

"What this means is that, after deducting the sum total of the interest paid up to 1932, when Britain quit paying anything . . . we accept about eight cents on the dollar of the present scaled down indebtedness, and raise the money to pay the debt with bonds floated in the United States! In other words, Catto would have us cut the debt for the second time by more than 90 per cent and then permit us to pay ourselves that money which England owes us out of our own pockets.

"Catto's obvious contempt for American intelligence is perfectly excusable. He has been watching the maneuvers of the Roosevelt administration in London, Moscow, Mexico, and elsewhere, and he finds in its foreign policy the most amazing exhibition of idiocy presented by any administration since Wilson roped us into the World War, tried to rope us into the League of Nations, and loaned the money to Europe which we now find it impossible to recover.

"Catto has seen $2-billion in good American money absolutely thrown into the lap of John Bull in the form of a premium on British gold; he has seen us subsidizing Cardenas while that bandit robbed American investors; he has seen us spending American money to support the British interests in China; he has seen us gullibly put up $2-billion for the stabilization fund to support the British pound and the French franc; he has seen us pile up back-breaking taxes on the American citizen to help more prosperous nations at a time when they were refusing to pay us what they owed. Who can blame him for regarding us as being absolutely lacking in brains and self-respect?"

President Roosevelt is desperately trying to forestall the opening of negotiations on the war debts until after 1940 because any agreement he makes with the British bankers will make America the loser.

PRESS

"Neutrality" Not Possible in Spain

"Tell the American people what is really happening in Spain. Tell them what you have seen here. The American people are neutral because they look upon this war as an internal affair, but tell them what it really is: a war to save Spain for the Spanish people, a war to save religion, morality and civilization itself."

Such was the constant advice given by the Spanish people and by Americans in Spain to the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, wherever he traveled in Nationalist Spain.

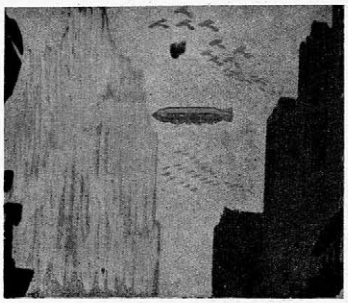
Bishop Alter visited Spain on his way home from the Eucharistic Congress in Budapest.

In Toledo only five of the original 28 canons of the Cathedral are living. The rest were slain by the Reds. In the Cathedral Bishop Alter saw vaults from which nine cases, containing illuminated manuscripts, chalices, ciboria, monstrances, etc., had been stolen by the Reds. They were sealed and stamped by the Red government and the valuables were placed in the Bank of Spain in Madrid, according to the seal.

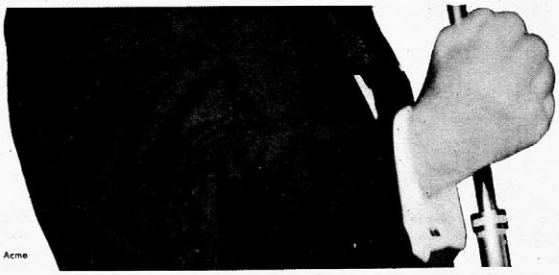
The loot from many such raids was "pawned" in Russia to buy arms and ammunition for the Reds and subsequently sold by the Soviet to collectors and ghoulish bargain hunters from England and America.

Regarding neutrality on the Spanish issue, Bishop Alter said:

"I am not neutral. I don't want to be neutral. I want to be fair, objectively and intelligently honest. According to the facts, there is only one side in Spain that can be approved—and that is Nationalist Spain. The other side is guilty of crimes that will seem fantastic when the American people learn of them. They have destroyed the religion and the culture of Spain wherever they have had control of the government. Morality and the soul have no value according to their philosophy."

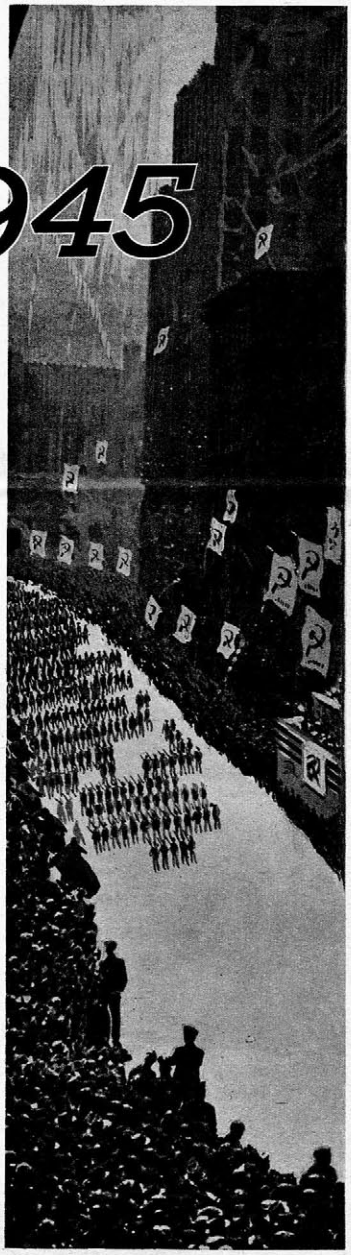


Sunday Afternoon . . .



Acme

-1945



THERE was no Mass this morning. There have been no church services for more than a year—ever since all places of worship were closed by order of the Red Dictator. Six bishops, three Catholic and three Protestant, were executed yesterday morning in the basement of The Tombs Prison. Thousands of priests, ministers and nuns are in the concentration camps. There is nobody to conduct a religious service if it were permitted.

But this afternoon will be gay. Five hundred thousand youths will parade Fifth Avenue before the stand of the Dictator. On both sides of the All-Powerful One will be the Commissars—48 of them—one from each of the United Soviet States of America.

There will be tanks and airplanes. The bands will blare forth the "Internationale." In the evening a triumph in the art of pyrotechnics will be achieved when the face of Stalin will be traced in twinkling stars of many colors against the black sky over New York.

• • •

That CAN be a Sunday afternoon in the United States within a few years. It WILL be —unless the American people heed the warning of Father Coughlin and other leaders.

The time to save America from the horror of Communism is NOW, while the Constitution and representative government are still within our grasp.

Father Coughlin needs your help in the great task of rousing America to realization of the brewing terror. He needs your financial help NOW.

The broadcasting season at Royal Oak is scheduled to begin early in November. There MUST be $100,000.00 on hand to assure its being a success.

This is a relatively small amount of money when spread over the hundreds of thousands of social justice-minded men and women who listen to Father Coughlin every Sunday afternoon in Fall, Winter and Spring.

To assure the success of next season's broadcasting every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE must contribute something to the Broadcasting Fund. If you can afford $25, $50, $100 or $1,000, do so. It is better to help this cause NOW than to spend a Sunday afternoon in 1945 listening to the wild rantings of a Red Dictator.

Every contribution of $10, $5 or $1 helps out and is deeply appreciated. The time is growing short. You may send half your contribution now and the remaining half one month from now.

This is a call to Christian-Americans. No more important call can ever come to you.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $ ..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on September 15 and October 15.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

City or Town ..... State .....

REMEMBER—MOSCOW IS AIDING AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. AMERICAN CHRISTIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES!

$7,000.00 Must go to

QUESTIONS FOR

QUESTION NO. 19

APPLICATION OF WHAT CHRISTIAN VIRTUE WOULD ESTABLISH SOCIAL JUSTICE ON EARTH?

1. Charity	6. Benevolence
2. Hope	7. Fortitude
3. Faith	8. Justice
4. Temperance	9. Prudence
5. Chastity	10. Piety

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH could be staring out at you from this page—if you enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest now.

You have planned on entering the great competition, but you delayed. Perhaps you mislaid your copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE. You procrastinated. You waited. You have not yet entered, and your opportunity to strike for your share of $7,000.00 in cash prizes is dwindling by the hour, day and week.

ONLY FIVE WEEKS left. Within that short period of time it will be determined who has won the Grand Prize of $3,000.00; the Second Prize of $1,400.00; the Third Prize of $1,000.00; or any one of the remaining 156 cash awards to be awarded those who send in the best and most appropriate answers to 50 simple questions on Father Coughlin's principles of social justice, the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine or Christianity (non-sectarian).

All 20 questions which have appeared in the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest to date are now before you on this page.

Just one hour spent today or this evening could start you on the way to $3,000.00 in cash.

Notice how easy it is to set down the answers. Nothing hard about this when you have a fair knowledge of social justice and the tenets of Christianity.

ANYBODY CAN WIN A SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTEST. This has been proven time and time again. Winners are recruited from many walks of life. No special education is necessary. You certainly do not need to be a college graduate to win.

Start right now. Fill out the large coupon below with the 20 answers you select and send them in with $1.00 in check, money order, or currency. That will bring you

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 19 For Question No. 19 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 20 For Question No. 20 I select Answer No. ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... State .....

EXTRA COUPON FOR YOURSELF OR FRIEND

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

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Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... State .....

GRAND PRIZE	**$3,000.00**
Second Prize	**$1,400.00**
Third Prize	**$1,000.00**
Fourth Prize	**$300.00**
Fifth Prize	**$200.00**
4 of $25.00 ea.	**$100.00**
50 of $10.00 ea.	**$500.00**
100 of $5.00 ea.	**$500.00**
TOTAL	**$7,000.00**

"Nice Prize List, eh?"

THIS IS IT

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first 20 questions in your "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I understand that by entering now I am on equal footing with all other candidates.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1	☐	Question No. 11	☐
Question No. 2	☐	Question No. 12	☐
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MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

Fill and return NOW with $1.00 —and you're on your way to $3,000.00 in Cash in event of victory. You then remit weekly or until you have sent $2.50 in full for a set of solutions. You may pay in full, $2.50, NOW if you wish. If you do, please mark future coupons "paid in full."

HERE THEY ARE—*All of them!*

QUESTION NO. 1
WHO FIRST TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE?

1. Karl Marx	5. Henry George
2. Leo XIII	6. Lenin
3. Jesus Christ	7. Mussolini
4. Pius IX	8. George Bernard Shaw

QUESTION NO. 2
WHAT ALONE MAKES A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. The United States Senate	5. The Constitution
2. The Supreme Court	6. Free elections
3. The House of Representatives	7. Christianity
4. The Chief Executive	8. Temperament of the American people

QUESTION NO. 3
WHAT IS AMERICA'S STRONGEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST COMMUNISM?

1. The Constitution	6. Catholicism
2. The United States Army	7. A Christian Front
3. The United States Navy	8. Abundance of natural wealth
4. Fascism	9. The American form of government
5. Protestantism	10. American capitalism

QUESTION NO. 4
OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM WHY IS FASCISM THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS?

1. Fascism guarantees free elections	5. Fascism is by nature more secure financially
2. Fascism permits freedom of political action	6. Fascism permits free exercise of religion
3. Fascism recognizes private ownership of property	7. Fascism is more representative of the people
4. Fascism is against war	8. Fascism teaches the state exists for the individual

QUESTION NO. 5
WHO IS FRANK HAGUE?

1. Police commissioner of Newark, New Jersey	5. Safety Commissioner of Jersey City
2. Mayor of Jersey City	6. New York's World's Fair Executive
3. Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey	7. Governor of Massachusetts
4. C.I.O. Organizer	8. Police chief of Philadelphia

QUESTION NO. 6
JOHN L. LEWIS IS HEAD OF WHICH INDUSTRIAL UNION?

1. United Automobile Workers	5. Typographers
2. Longshoremen	6. United Mine workers
3. Maritime workers	7. Textile workers
4. Steel workers	8. C.I.O.

QUESTION NO. 7
OF WHAT NATIONALITY IS FRANCISCO FRANCO?

1. Italian	6. French
2. Jewish	7. Swedish
3. Spanish	8. Swiss
4. Portuguese	9. Belgian
5. German	10. Dutch

QUESTION NO. 8
WHAT IS THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC MISERY?

1. Communism	5. Hooverism
2. Fascism	6. Overproduction of goods
3. Naziism	7. Financial capitalism
4. The New Deal	

QUESTION NO. 9
WHO PRINCIPALLY OWNS THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS?

1. The House of Morgan	5. The Bank of England
2. The United States Government	6. The Bank of France
3. The Rothschilds	7. The American people
4. Private corporations	8. The state governments

QUESTION NO. 10
WHY IS COMMUNISM ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

1. Communism is opposed to education	4. Christ was a fascist
2. Communism aims at abolition of private ownership of property	5. Christianity believes in exploiting the workers
3. Communism is opposed to Fascism which is completely Christian	6. Christianity upholds abuses of industrial capitalism

BE READY FOR QUESTIONS

159 Readers THIS WEEK

ONLY FIVE MORE WEEKS

QUESTION NO. 20

HOW MANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ARE THERE?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six
7. Seven
8. Eight
9. Nine
10. Ten
11. Eleven
12. Twelve

right up even with every person who has been in the contest since the very beginning.

You may, if you wish, remit in full—$2.50—and then you won't need to make your weekly remittances of 10 cents with each weekly coupon.

In order to qualify as a prize-winner you MUST obtain two yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE ($3.00 each) or four half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50 each). Now that summer's heat is over and folks are back from their vacations you won't find it at all hard to get these subscriptions.

YOUR OWN RENEWAL OF A YEARLY OR HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT.

The big point is to START—and START TODAY. Remember—besides educating yourself in the principles of social justice and striking for your share of $7,000.00 in cash awards, you are also aiding Father Coughlin in making certain another great year of broadcasting.

THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO DIRECTLY INTO THE RADIO LEAGUE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER TO HELP DEFRAY THE COST OF THE BROADCASTS.

For these three reasons every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE should become a contestant at once. As a true American citizen, you are in the fight against Communism. Every dollar sent in by every contestant helps to win this most important battle. And—you are helping yourself—by getting in line for the handsome prizes.

Today is the day. Use the big coupon below now.

$3,000.00 in cash can be yours.

Dont you want it?

START NOW AFTER THAT $3,000.00

QUESTION NO. 11

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL REQUIRED CHARACTERISTIC OF A POLITICAL PARTY?

1. That its leaders be Christian in principle and practice
2. That it be well financed
3. That it be anti-Communist
4. That it uphold the Constitution
5. That it cater principally to the middle class
6. That it uphold a just form of Capitalism
7. That it defeat class hatred
8. That it grant to labor a just, annual living wage

QUESTION NO. 12

WHY CAN COMMUNISM NEVER BE CALLED DEMOCRACY?

1. Because its opposite, Fascism, is democratic
2. Because democracy cannot exist without Christianity
3. Because democracy means only "rule of the majority"
4. Because Communism is totalitarian
5. Because democracy grants complete liberty of action and communism does not
6. Because there can be no persecution under a democracy
7. Because it is impossible for a governing Communist majority to be just
8. Because Communism is anti-God

QUESTION NO. 13

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A $10-FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE AND A UNITED STATES $1-BILL?

1. The $10-note is national currency and the $1-bill is not
2. The $1-bill is backed by gold and the $10-note is not
3. The $10-note is backed by silver and the $1-bill is not
4. The $1-bill is burdened with interest and the $10-note is not
5. The $10-note is burdened with interest and the $1-bill is not
6. The $10-note is legal tender and the $1-bill is not
7. The $1-bill is backed by Government bonds and the $10-note is not
8. The $1-bill is credit money and the $10-note is not

QUESTION NO. 14

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPLE CAUSE OF THE SPLIT IN THE RANKS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS?

1. Scheming capitalists
2. Fascism
3. Communism
4. Unemployment
5. The W.P.A.
6. The Labor Relations Board
7. The Roosevelt Depression
8. Domination of John L. Lewis

QUESTION NO. 15

WHAT IS A SOVEREIGN POWER?

1. The right to rule
2. The divine right to rule
3. A power belonging to a whole people
4. A power enjoyed by a majority
5. A power enjoyed by a minority
6. A power enjoyed only by a monarchy
7. A power enjoyed only by a republic
8. A power enjoyed only by a democracy

QUESTION NO. 16

WHAT IS A "CONTINENTAL"?

1. A Federal Reserve Bank note
2. A $50-bill
3. A $100-bill
4. Confederate money
5. The earliest United States currency
6. Counterfeit money
7. Credit money
8. Legal tender

QUESTION NO. 17

WHO FIRST SAID: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"?

1. Earl Browder
2. Herbert Spencer
3. Pope Leo XIII
4. John Stuart Mill
5. Friedrich Engels
6. Lenin
7. Karl Marx
8. Trotzky
9. Voltaire
10. Henry George

QUESTION NO. 18

WHICH FORM OF GOVERNMENT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN THINK BEST?

1. Monarchical (absolute)
2. Monarchical (limited)
3. Republican
4. Corporate state
5. Democratic
6. Totalitarian
7. Socialistic

No. 21 and No. 22 NEXT WEEK

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWALS COUNT

At the request of many contestants, renewals of subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE will be accepted as qualifying for prizes. This means that if you or your friends are now subscribers, these subscriptions can be renewed and the contestant who obtains the renewals will have these renewals credited to him or her on the contest account. However, to be SURE of this credit, use the Official "Christian Front" Contest Subscription Form in sending in your qualifying subscriptions. If you have already entered the contest you have this form in your possession, unless your subscriptions are already in. If you enter the Contest today this Form will be sent you within a few days.

IF YOU HAVE LOST OR MISLAID YOUR OFFICIAL FORM, BE SURE YOU WRITE ACROSS THE FACE OF ANY SUBSCRIPTION YOU SEND IN—OR INDICATE IN THE LETTER CONTAINING IT — THE WORDS "CONTEST CREDIT."

WARNING!

There are many of our contestants who have duly entered, but who have not yet sent in their qualifying subscriptions. You can send in these subscriptions at any time before the Contest closes—BUT—bear in mind—ONLY FIVE WEEKS REMAIN BEFORE THE FINAL QUESTIONS WILL GO OUT. So—don't be late.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.
3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four new half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the abovementioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1." "Set 2." "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

HAVE A FRIEND USE THIS

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

"The UNION MAN"

THE Man of This Week wears overalls and a union button. There are stains on his face and callouses on his hands. But in his heart there is honesty, sincerity and a firm belief in the "American way" of doing things.

High on this man's list of ideals is unionism—strong, clean, responsible, democratic unionism. He knows that only through united effort is labor able to cope with the shrewder minds governing industry. He believes in the right to strike, but hesitates to use it except as a last resort. For, when on strike, the wheels do not turn; there are no pay envelopes.

His courage bids him strike when the time comes. And if he believes he is right, he will fight his cause to whatever end it may bring—death if necessary. He knows his brothers have been slain in fighting for him, and for his protection.

This labor man is generous. Out of his pay envelope, never swollen, come funds for home, family, school, state and church. There is a contribution for his less fortunate union brothers from time to time. And there is a regular contribution, freely given, to his own union. He shops carefully, avoiding "scab" goods. He buys union made clothes; union processed food.

In political matters, this union man is fair. He believes sincerely in that government which provides "the greatest good for the greatest number." And he is capable of judging for himself just what that government is, once he has the facts.

But this union man's peace of mind is being disturbed. His faith in unionism is being shattered by selfish labor leaders whose first thought is for the accumulation of dues-dollars; whose thoughts for the welfare of the men they serve are only secondary. He sees labor's ranks split. He sees the undemocratic C.I.O. reaching for control over autonomous unions. And he can't down the feeling that "dictators" have no place in labor, or politics.

What is to become of this week's union man?

If he has his way, he will join with sufficient of his fellows to insure the continuation of America's democracy, and her democratic ideal of freedom in politics and unions. He will tolerate no Communist, no Fascist and no Nazi, for Communists regardless of their artful preachings are determined to end Americanism; Fascists and Nazis, despite their proclaimers of "jobs for all," reach this end through the denial of personal liberty.

In a showdown vote the Union Man will reject all those pretenders to places of union leadership, for they are insincere. And, finally, he will end labor's quarrel, for when unionism is divided there is no unionism.

This Man of the Week is America's hope!

THE MAN OF THE WEEK

MR C C HOFFMAN
909 HILLDALE DR
ROYAL OAK MICH
39

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